

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 227

23 November 1979

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Commentary on U.S., Soviet Aid to Kampuchea, Motives [Vasilkov]	CC 1
UN General Assembly Committee Debates Situation in Guam	CC 2
Soviet Delegate Addresses UN on Western Sahara	CC 2
Soviet Draft Resolution Presented on Nuclear Stockpiles	CC 2
Commentary on European Environmental Conference	CC 3
Kirillin Statement	CC 3
Izrael Interview [IZVESTIYA 12 Nov]	CC 4
OPEC Economic Group Meets in Vienna, Proposes Price Hike	CC 5
IUS Meets in Prague, Adopts Resolutions	CC 5

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Carter, Brown Meet To Discuss Iran Situation	A 1
U.S.-EEC Economic Cooperation Talks End in Washington	A 1
Soviet, U.S. Scientists Plan Biological Research in Space [Kuznetsov]	A 2
Canadian-Soviet Cooperation Agreement Signed	A 2

CHINA

Soviet, PRC Delegations Hold Plenary Meeting	B 1
Chinese, Vietnamese Head Delegates Address Meeting	B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Kosygin Cables Japanese Prime Minister on Reelection	C 1
Japanese CP Central Committee Plenum Ends	C 1
Japanese-Soviet Gubernatorial Conference Talks Noted	C 1
DPRK Paper Cited on U.S. Policy in South Korea	C 1
Mikhaylov Hits U.S. Militarist Activities in South Korea	C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Reportage on Attack on U.S. Embassy in Islamabad	D 1
Storming of Embassy	D 1
Moscow Urdu Report	D 1
Haq Apology to Carter	D 1
Evacuation of U.S. Citizens	D 2
Rumor Cause of Attack	D 2
Countermeasures Taken Against Manipuri Separatists [PRAVDA 15 Nov]	D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Kampuchean Foreign Ministry Protests Against UN Debate	E 1
[IZVESTIYA 12 Nov]	
Laos Declares Support for Kampuchea, Condemns UN Resolution	E 1
Restoration of Kampuchean Economy Continues; Soviet Aid Praised	E 2
[Ilinskiy in IZVESTIYA 12 Nov]	
Claims of Toxic Gas Use by Vietnam, Laos in Indochina Denied	E 2
SRV's Vo Nguyen Giap Leaves Moscow for Home	E 3

EASTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA Cites Bulgarian Paper on Wage, Price Rises	F 1
[13 Nov]	
Commentator Criticizes BORBA Article on Kampuchea	F 1
[Goncharov]	
CPCZ Party Workers Delegation in USSR, Meets Kapitonov	F 3
[PRAVDA 17 Nov]	
Grishin Heads Soviet Team at Moscow Days in Prague	F 3
CSSR's Bareak Holds Talks in Moscow With Patolichev	F 3
[Prague]	

WESTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Gromyko's Visit to Spain	G 1
End of Talks	G 1
Gromyko Comment	G 1
Departure for FRG	G 1
Reportage on Gromyko's Visit to West Germany	G 2
Gromyko Refusal to 'Speculate'	G 2
[Hamburg ARD TV]	
Arrival Statement	G 2
Opening Talks with Genscher	G 2
Meeting with President Carstens	G 3
Gromyko Dinner Speech	G 3
Genscher Dinner Speech	G 5
Meeting with Schmidt	G 5
Sibirtsev Commentary	G 6
Mnatsakanov Commentary	G 7
Cooperation with USSR Important for FRG's Future	G 8
[Zhukov in PRAVDA 16 Nov]	
Further Reportage on Ponomarev's Visit to Italy	G 11
Meeting with Berlinguer	G 11
Interview on Visit	G 12
Departure for Moscow	G 12
Italian CP Risks Being Drawn into Anti-Soviet Campaign	G 12
[TANJUG]	
UK, France at Odds over Policy on EEC Common Fund	G 13
[Babenko]	

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Further Reportage on Continuing Iranian Crisis	H 1
Khomeyni Interview	H 1
Mass Rally in Tehran	H 1
Possible U.S. Military Actions	H 2
Possible Blockade	H 2
Iranian Admiral Interviewed	H 3
Navy on Alert	H 3
Qotbzadeh on U.S. Relations	H 4
Release of Five Non-Americans	H 5
TASS Denial on Reporting [Biryukov]	H 5
Condemnation of Israeli Advice [Bereznikovskiy]	H 5
U.S. Press Printing Misleading Articles on Iranian Army [Andrianov, Fedonin]	H 6
Iranian Delegation Arrives in Tunis, Talks With Al-Asad, Arafat	H 6
Tudeh Party Official Praises Khomeyni, Declares Support	H 6
Kurds Welcome Resumption of Talks With Iranian Authorities	H 7
Kordestan Official's Address	H 7
Further Reportage Incident in Mecca	H 7
Freeing of Some Hostages [Kachanov, Osipovskiy]	H 7
50 Remaining Hostages	H 8
Continuing Tension in Mecca	H 8
Tenth Arab Summit Concludes in Tunis	H 8
USSR, Kuwait Sign Protocol on Radio, Television Cooperation	H 8

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Kuznetsov Holds Kremlin Talks With Mozambique Delegation	J 1
Angolan Embassy Reception Marks Independence Day [PRAVDA 13 Nov]	J 1
IZVESTIYA Surveys Changes in Angola Since Independence [12 Nov]	J 2
Proposals Aim To Create Normal Conditions for Rhodesian Elections [Butlitskiy]	J 3
Zambia Orders Mobilization in Response to Rhodesian Provocation [Kachanov, Osipovskiy]	J 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Yepishev Meets Raul Castro, Returns from Cuba [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Nov]	K 1
---	-----

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Professor Explores Positive, Negative Aspects of Religion [PRAVDA 16 Nov]	R 1
IZVESTIYA Urges Wider Competition in Honor of Lenin [Editorial 11 Nov]	R 6
PRAVDA Reports End of Courses at Moscow Higher Party School [3 Nov]	R 7
Soviet Muslims Celebrate New Year at Moscow Mosque	R 7

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Party, State Greetings to Consumer Cooperative Congress

S 1

[PRAVDA 13 Nov]

Brezhnev Sends Greetings Message to Chemical Factory

S 2

COMMENTARY ON U.S., SOVIET AID TO KAMPUCHEA, MOTIVES

LD212025 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 21 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, November 21, TASS--TASS commentator Yevgeniy Vasilkov writes: Certain circles in the United States would not give up attempts to legalize, under the pretext of giving humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people, the supplies to the remaining Pol Pot gangs through the Thai-Kampuchean frontier. On having encountered the firm stand of the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which turned down such attempts, they launched a noisy campaign of slander in the course of which they are trying to cast aspersions also on the stand of the Soviet Union. Some American leaders, obviously trying to gain political capital on privations of the Kampuchean people, declare that they, they say, "are motivated by love for mankind", but the Soviet Union displays "passiveness" in the question of humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people.

What can be said in this connection? Since the very first days after the victory of the people's revolution in Kampuchea, the USSR together with all genuine friends of the Kampuchean people has been doing its utmost to promote the earliest reconstruction of their homeland. The facts: There are plenty of them.

According to the figures of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, 159,000 tons of food from the Soviet Union, 120,000 tons from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 2,000 tons from other socialist countries entered ports of Kampuchea by November 1, this year. These food products are sent by the authorities of the People's Republic of Kampuchea primarily to the areas of the country with the greatest threat of starvation. Soviet ships are being unloaded every day in Kompong Som and the river port of Phnom Penh. They bring, apart from food, also oil products, transport means, fabrics, paper, soap, utensils and other essentials. Medicines, medical instruments, baby food and other urgent cargoes are brought to Kampuchea by Soviet Il-86 liners. In terms of money, Soviet material aid alone amounts to about 100 million dollars. The Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries give People's Kampuchea all-round assistance in rehabilitating its industry and agriculture, in healing the deep wounds inflicted upon that country by the anti-popular Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. The leadership of new Kampuchea highly appreciate the assistance received from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and has repeatedly emphasised that.

The problem of restoration of the Kampuchean economy, the problem of providing Kampuchea's population with food certainly remain on the order of the day. It is also obvious that it will take time to resolve these problems. In these conditions it is the duty of all honest people, really motivated by love for mankind, to give as far as possible assistance to the Kampuchean people, but assistance should be disinterested, it should have no strings attached and should not be accompanied with attempts to gain political capital.

As to routes of delivery of that aid to Kampuchea there is a sufficient number of them, as is rightfully explained in a statement of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea: a sea route--to Kompong Som, a river route to Phnom Penh, an air route to the Pochentong Airport. Each of these routes ensures reliable and prompt delivery of food products to the Kampuchean population, if there is a real desire to do so, and if there is no aim of interference into internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, if there is no aim of infringing upon its sovereignty. Such are facts. They show who really helps Kampuchea and its people and who only talk profusely about such assistance, deliberately distorting the real state of affairs in unseemly, self-interested aims.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DEBATES SITUATION IN GUAM

LD211138 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 21, TASS--The community of nations is expressing all-round support for the righteous struggle of the population of Guam Island, which does not want to resign itself to the semi-colonial status imposed on it by the United States. The presence in the island of a major airforce and naval base is the main obstacle in the way of granting the people of Guam the right to self-determination, and constitutes a grave threat to peace and international security. This was pointed out in the speeches by the members of the Fourth Committee of the UN General Assembly, which wound up the debate on the situation in Guam.

The resolution approved by the committee again stresses the inalienable right to the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN ON WESTERN SAHARA

LD221430 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 22, TASS--The United Nations General Assembly by a majority vote adopted a resolution reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of the Western Sahara to self-determination and independence.

Motivating his vote, the Soviet representative M.A. Kharlamov stated: "Voting for the proposed resolution, the delegation of the USSR would like to re-emphasize that it proceeded from the principled position of the USSR on the right of the people of the Western Sahara to self-determination".

It will be recalled that the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity adopted a whole series of useful and important resolutions on the Western Sahara, designed to solve the existing problem, and the necessity of their fulfilment is obvious. The Soviet Union supported and is going to continue supporting good, friendly relations with all Maghreb states, resting on the principles of equality, respect of sovereignty, peaceful coexistence, mutual advantage and non-intervention into internal affairs.

SOVIET DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED ON NUCLEAR STOCKPILES

LD221240 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 22, TASS--The Soviet Union and 12 other socialist and non-aligned states tabled at the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly a draft resolution proposing that all the nuclear states start preparatory consultations as regards the earliest start on nuclear disarmament. The draft resolution says that the aim of the proposed talks must be to achieve a gradual balanced cut in the stockpiles of nuclear weapons and means of their delivery within the framework of a comprehensive stage-by-stage programme until their ultimate and full destruction. The talks must be conducted with the participation of all the nuclear powers as well as several countries which do not possess nuclear weapons.

Such talks, Soviet representative Vladimir Petrovskiy stressed, will be of such a principled character and will have such radical consequences that non-participation of at least one nuclear state will seriously undermine them.

The most convenient forum for the holding of the talks is the Disarmament Committee. Preparatory consultations as regards the start of the talks could serve as the first step.

The Soviet delegation believe that there must be no delay with the practical start of consultations. It is obvious that the implementation of the proposal contained in the draft may have a positive effect on the process of ending the arms race and on disarmament in the nuclear field.

COMMENTARY ON EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL CONFERENCE

Kirillin Statement

LD221524 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 22, TASS-- The all-European conference on cooperation in the field of environmental protection, which was held in Geneva last week, marked the start of practical implementation of the accords placed on record in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, a TASS correspondent was told by Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Vladimir Kirillin, who led the Soviet delegation at that meeting. He recalled that it was precisely in the context of implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference that Leonid Brezhnev put forward the proposal on the holding of the all-European conference on cooperation in the field of environmental protection, development of transport and energetics.

In the Soviet Union the state stands on guard of nature. The state legislatively regulates the use of natural resources and establishes rules for the protection of environment. A total of 25,000 million roubles have been appropriated for these aims in the Tenth Five-Year Plan period (1976-1980).

In taking effective measures for the protection and improvement of environment in this country, the USSR attaches great significance also to broadening all-round international cooperation in this field.

This conference adopted important documents--a convention and a declaration. The convention is important, Vladimir Kirillin pointed out, because it is directed not only at reducing the transfer of air pollutants across state borders, but is also a good basis for developing broad all-European cooperation on the complex problem of combatting the pollution of the air basin. In the course of the conference, the convention was signed by 34 states as well as the European Economic Community.

The declaration is of a great practical significance not only for the European states, but also for all countries of the world. It generalizes recommendations for designing and introducing waste-free technology that will make it possible to prevent inflicting damage to the environment, rationally use natural resources, including energy resources.

Touching upon the possible subject matter of cooperation for discussions at such all-European conferences in the future, Academician Kirillin named questions pertaining to the protection of water media from pollution and rational utilization of water resources in Europe. At present a declaration on the policy in the field of preventing and combatting the pollution of water resources is being worked out by the committee on water problems of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe.

The protection of natural resources--fauna and flora and their habitat, particularly in Europe, calls for considerable national efforts as well as coordinated actions by the states concerned. In this field it is also necessary to adopt appropriate international documents.

"We are convinced that the results of the all-European conference will raise to a higher level the whole work of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, mark the start of a new stage in its activity, Vladimir Kirillin stressed. We regard this conference as a step contributing towards further fruitful East-West scientific-technical and economic cooperation".

Izrael Interview

LD211245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent interview with Yu. A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Interview": "Our Common Concern"--first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] An interparliamentary symposium on questions of the environment in Europe with the participation of representatives of 25 states and many international organizations has ended in Geneva. The USSR Parliamentary Group delegation was headed by Yu. A. Izrael, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control. Answering our correspondent's questions, he said:

The symposium participants discussed problems of the pollution of air and water, including streams which cross borders, and also cleansing and preventive measures, and exchanged accumulated experience of work in that area. The dangerous nature of such pollutants as sulfur dioxide, heavy metals, petroleum products, nitric oxide and certain other substances was noted and the serious nature of their dissemination over great distances, particularly in the European region, was stressed. Many parliamentarians came out in favor of the consistent pooling of efforts by the European and world public for the speediest possible elaboration and consistent implementation of measures aimed at preventing further environmental pollution.

Our speeches (the Soviet delegation also included V. Ye. Zuyev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and member of the Soviet of the Union Commission on Nature Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources) explained the USSR's experience in environmental conservation, revealed the main directions in the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its organs in this sphere and showed that the conditions of socialist economic management and planning create the most favorable potential for resolving this complex problem. Representatives of other socialist countries spoke of significant efforts aimed at conserving the atmosphere, water and nature in general.

The concluding document, which was adopted unanimously by the participants, indicates the main forms and sources of air and water pollution and notes the need to develop national standards for the quality of the environment and a system for observing and assessing its condition. The symposium was a step toward implementing the Soviet peace initiative put forward in 1975 on the holding of a series of all-European congresses or conferences, including environmental conservation questions.

Our symposium's concluding document stresses that war and arms proliferation constitute the greatest threat to the biosphere. It notes the progress achieved in the cause of mutual understanding, cooperation and detente by the states which took part in the Helsinki conference and also includes a series of provisions approving the preparation of the forthcoming all-European high-level meeting on environmental conservation.

Assessing the interparliamentary symposium as a whole, it must be noted that it demonstrated the good potential for pooling on a principled basis the efforts of parliamentarians representing states with different social systems in resolving questions of environmental conservation as one of the most important global problems facing mankind today. Such meetings are of great significance for strengthening mutual trust and developing international cooperation.

OPEC ECONOMIC GROUP MEETS IN VIENNA, PROPOSES PRICE HIKE

LD222256 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, November 22, TASS--The session of the Economic Commission of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has ended here today. The session discussed the recommendations which the commission is to present to a regular OPEC conference due to open in Caracas on December 17.

As is pointed out in the OPEC headquarters in Vienna, the Economic Commission will propose that the petroleum-producing countries increase prices for this commodity next year due to the continuing inflation in the developed capitalist countries as well as the decline of the dollar--the chief unit of payments used by the OPEC countries, which significantly reduces the receipts of the petroleum producing states.

The OPEC experts have also examined the situation which developed in the international oil markets due to the speculative policy of Western oil monopolies, as well as in the "free" petroleum markets where the price for "the black gold" is significantly higher than that established by OPEC countries.

IUS MEETS IN PRAGUE, ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

LD190744 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 18 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague, November 18, TASS--A meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Students ended here today. Its participants adopted a number of documents. The resolutions on peace, detente and international cooperation highly assess the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, emphasize significance of the Soviet initiatives set out in the speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin. The attempts of world imperialism to arrest the process of the relaxation of international tension, to step up the arms race are an obstacle in the solution of such important problems as hunger, unemployment, illiteracy in some areas of the world, the resolution says.

The Executive Committee of the International Union of Students adopted a statement in connection with new attempts of the USA and NATO to step up the arms race in the European Continent. The document urges peoples, governments, the public and students of Europe to do their utmost to avert the danger stemming from the plans of deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. A special document devoted to the Soviet-American SALT-II treaty stresses that the ratification of the treaty will help not only improve relations between the USSR and the USA but also improve the international atmosphere in the world.

In other documents, the Executive Committee of the International Union of Students expresses the solidarity of progressive students with the antiimperialist struggle for democracy, freedom and national independence, against reaction, racism and fascism.

CARTER, BROWN MEET TO DISCUSS IRAN SITUATION

LD211801 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

["Washington's Position: Getting More Rigid"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, November 21, TASS--President Carter held another meeting in the White House with high-ranking assistants and cabinet members, which again discussed the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations. The meeting was attended by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Jones.

The brief statement published by the White House attempts to put all the responsibility for the current situation on Iran. The statement stresses that, apart from peaceful means, the United States possesses other means to resolve the problem. News analysts have interpreted this statement as Washington's direct threat to use military force against Iran. Referring to officials from the State Department, the UPI news agency stresses that President Carter has revised the policy and is now studying the possibility for a military solution to the crisis.

On personal orders from U.S. President, another task force of battleships, including the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk with 85 planes on board, has been dispatched from the Subic Bay base in the Philippines to the Indian Ocean. The aircraft carrier is escorted by five ships, including a missile carrier. The U.S. aircraft carrier Midway as well as a group of ships which participated in the exercises together with the British navy ships and Australian aircraft remain in the Persian Gulf area.

Washington POST writes that the United States possesses a broad choice of military actions with regard to Iran. Citing the opinion of military specialists, the newspaper reports that the Pentagon is already considering the possibility of bombing Iranian oil-fields and destroying all the U.S. F-14 aircraft sold to that country. Meanwhile the former Iranian shah, whose extradition is now demanded by the Iranian Government, continues to stay in the United States. According to reports from the CBS television and radio broadcasting company, he is closely following the developments in Iran obtaining information both from Iranians who left the country in the wake of his overthrow as well as from a number of former U.S. ambassadors to Iran.

U.S.-EEC ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS END IN WASHINGTON

LD211136 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 21, TASS--The 19th round of consultations between representatives of the USA and the Common Market members countries has ended here. In the course of the two-day talks the sides discussed numerous questions pertaining to trade-economic cooperation. Although the subject of the discussions is kept secret, well-informed observers point out that the meeting was held in an atmosphere of sharp contradictions in the field of trade between the United States and its West European partners. The USA is in particular concerned over the growth of exports from the EEC countries of light industry products and some kinds of consumer goods, which essentially undermine the competitiveness of similar national products. In their turn, the West European states are displeased with the protectionist measures in trade ever more frequently used by the United States contrary to the interests of its partners.

III. 23 Nov 79

A 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES & CANADA

SOVIET, U.S. SCIENTISTS PLAN BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN SPACE

LD211514 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Rena Kuznetsova writes: Experiments with monkeys in outer space will be carried out in the Soviet Union for the first time ever. It is planned to place a group of rhesus macaques in a Soviet biological satellite.

Soviet scientists offered participation in this work to American specialists. Agreement has been reached as regards a joint research program. American scientists will take part in an experiment to study the cardiovascular system of the monkeys. Much attention is devoted to studying the biological rhythms of the animals. American scientists are to manufacture apparatuses for this experiment.

Scientists of the two countries will also carry out a joint post-flight study of primates.

The main aim of the forthcoming experiment, in the opinion of Soviet scientists, is to study the mechanisms of physiological reactions to the stay in conditions of weightlessness. This will help work out a package of preventive measures that are necessary in the long manned flights in outer space.

Specialists of the countries of the socialist community as well as France are expected to take part in experiments with biological satellites.

At present preparatory work is under way. Research methods are practiced, scientific apparatuses are prepared and life supporting systems for animals are designed.

CANADIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD231002 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] In Moscow today, the Soviet Union and Canada have signed an agreement on cooperation in science, culture and education. The program covers a period between 1980 and 1981. It was signed by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Zemskov, and his Canadian counterpart, James Taylor. In connection with the signing of the agreement, James Taylor said, in an interview with our correspondent: [begin recording]

We think that this is, this program which we have signed today for 1980 and 1981, represents useful progress in the development of a wide range of exchanges between the Soviet Union and Canada. We think, furthermore, that it represents an improvement, in a number of important respects, on previous programs signed under this agreement which has been in force since 1971. We've had an interest in proceeding from general principles to more specific, progressively more specific arrangements and I think if you could examine the text of this agreement and compare it with previous agreements, you would see that there has been useful progress registered in this direction. In the field of cultural affairs, for instance, this program will state specifically which artists and cultural groups will be touring the Soviet Union from Canada. In previous agreements, there was simply a general undertaking to send a certain number of groups but this time we've actually specified which groups will come and when you're dealing with a program that lasts only 2 years, it's very useful to be able to be so definite right at the outset of the 2-year period. [end recording]

SOVIET, PRC DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETING

LD221402 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 22 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, November 22, TASS--A plenary meeting of the government delegations of the USSR and the People's Republic of China was held today.

CHINESE, VIETNAMESE HEAD DELEGATES ADDRESS MEETING

LD221428 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 22 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Beijing, November 22, TASS--A scheduled meeting was held today at the current Vietnamese-Chinese talks here. Addressing the meeting, head of the Vietnamese Government delegation, SRV Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem condemned the stepped up activity by the Chinese side directed at preparing a fresh military adventure against Vietnam. He said that China had increased the numerical strength of its troops stationed in the area of the SRV border from 12 to 15 divisions. Additional large numbers of military aircraft are sent to the airports of South China and Hainan Island. The Chinese naval force based on that island has been strengthened. The Chinese Army is holding large-scale military exercises in the areas adjoining the border with Vietnam and in Hainan Island. At the same time China is continuing direct armed provocations against Vietnam.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation also condemned the Chinese policy of threats and interference in the affairs of the two other countries of Indochina--Laos and Kampuchea. Now Beijing, he pointed out, following into the footsteps of U.S. imperialism appears in the role of policeman in Southeast Asia. Dinh Nho Liem again called on the Chinese side to respond positively to the proposals of the Vietnamese side, in the first place to sign an agreement on non-admission of provocative actions in the area of the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

Addressing a press conference in Beijing on the same day, the head of the Vietnamese delegation said that the scheduled meeting had not brought about results because of the obstructionist stand of the Chinese side. The PRC delegation at that meeting did not show a striving for a constructive settlement of problems pertaining to Vietnamese-Chinese relations. Instead, the head of the Chinese government delegation Han Nianlung again put forward demands concerning the People's Kampuchea, which, as is known, is no participant in the talks. These unfounded demands were rejected by the Vietnamese delegation.

III. 23 Nov 79

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
NORTHEAST ASIA

C 1

KOSYGIN CABLES JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER ON REELECTION

ID151954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 15 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent Masayoshi Ohira a telegram conveying his congratulations on his reappointment as prime minister of Japan. In a telegram in reply Ohira expressed his hearty thanks for the congratulations and for his part sent wishes for the continuing well-being of the Soviet people. The telegrams express the conviction that the establishment of genuine good-neighborly relations between the two countries would correspond to the basic interests of both peoples, peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

JAPANESE CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ENDS

ID211134 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 21 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Tokyo, November 21, TASS--The 10th Plenary Meeting of the Communist Party of Japan Central Committee has closed here. It examined questions pertaining to preparations for the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan scheduled to be held on January 15, 1980 in Izu (Shizuoka Prefecture). The participants in the plenary meeting discussed problems pertaining to the creation in the country of a united front of reformist forces, stepping up of the activity of the communists among the worker's unions and youth organizations. The plenary meeting endorsed the draft general resolution and the draft resolution on a partial revision of the rules of the Communist Party of Japan, which are to be submitted for consideration by the delegates to the party congress. It also examined questions pertaining to broadening of party ranks and preparing the Communist Party of Japan for the elections to the upper chamber of the parliament to be held next year.

JAPANESE-SOVIET GUBERNATORIAL CONFERENCE TALKS NOTED

ID211559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 79 p 1 ID

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin report: "For Friendship and Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Tokyo, 17 November--Japanese governors and USSR krayispolkom and oblispolkom chairmen have expressed themselves in favor of the further development of Soviet-Japanese relations in the most diverse spheres. At the traditional meeting of representatives of the two countries held here they voiced the conviction that the expansion of relations and intensification of mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and Japan will promote the consolidation of peaceful cooperation in Asia and throughout the world. Those taking part in the meeting discussed questions of trade and economic relations between the two countries, problems of the development of coastal trade, and exchanges in the field of culture and sports. They noted that the regular exchange of opinions between representatives of local organs of power is a successful form of contacts providing a good supplement to other reciprocal ties and voiced their determination to promote the further consolidation of good-neighborly relations between the Japanese and Soviet peoples.

DPRK PAPER CITED ON U.S. POLICY IN SOUTH KOREA

ID212044 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 21 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Pyongyang, November 21, TASS--An explosive situation is shaping in South Korea, contrary to the aspirations of the Korean people.

This is said in an editorial article, published today by the newspaper NODONG SINMUN, the publication of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Availing themselves of the assassination of dictator Pak Chong-hui, the American authorities sent to South Korea new contingents of troops, started conducting major military exercises in that region, the U.S. Government admits, stressed NODONG SINMUN, that the K DPR does not nurture plans of aggression against South Korea. The more difficult it is to explain the aims and causes of deployment of American nuclear arms and large military units so far away from the U.S. territory. The K DPR Government, the newspaper stresses, repeatedly made constructive proposals aimed at solving the Korean issue through peaceful means, but the American authorities every time turned down these proposals and continued building up arms deliveries to South Korea. Nevertheless, saying NODONG SHINMUN, the K DPR people keeps the door open for starting a dialogue with the United States on the question of concluding a peace treaty between the two countries. If the United States sincerely desires peace in Korea, and if it does not want to prevent its peaceful reunification, it should give up reckless military threats, it should immediately withdraw the American troops and remove nuclear weapons from the territory of South Korea.

MIKHAYLOV HITS U.S. MILITARIST ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH KOREA

SK220558 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 21 Nov 79 SK

[Mikhaylov commentary on events in South Korea]

[Excerpts] The recent foreign reports from South Korea seriously note that the Pentagon's militarist activities are becoming more active in South Korea in the midst of the tense political crisis.

Washington is offering more and more financial and military aid to militarize the South Korean regime. For instance, the Pentagon is planning to introduce more new military equipment into South Korea. The plan is that 68 F-5E and F-5F aircraft will be brought into South Korea. An agreement on this was made some time ago in the course of U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's visit to South Korea. According to the Japanese paper AKAHATA, two C-130 military transport aircraft will be transferred to one of the U.S. air bases in South Korea in the near future. The Pentagon is planning to offer a sum of \$2 billion to the Seoul regime until 1981. At the same time, it is actively supporting the Seoul regime to help it build plants to put out its own tanks, military aircraft and helicopters. At the National Assembly, acting president Choe Kyu-ha appealed for the further militarization of the country. Military maneuvering exercises are ceaselessly staged in the territory of South Korea. For instance, just a few days ago, a large-scale joint U.S.-South Korean maneuver participated in by the U.S. and South Korean Armed Forces was carried out. According to the spokesman of the U.S.-South Korean combined forces command, the maneuver was staged under conditions that were extremely close to that of actual warfare. For 3 days the troops of the two countries staged joint operations on the Korean Peninsula, occupying certain areas which would be occupied in case of an emergency. Under the pretext of an emergency, the United States plans to send new army units to South Korea at any time, in addition to 39,000 U.S. troops already there. This plan is not secret. These days U.S.-South Korean naval maneuvers are being carried out at sea around Korea for 7 days. The peace-loving socialist circle assesses the active U.S. war preparations in South Korea as nothing but an attempt aimed at keeping South Korea in the realm of its political and military influence at any cost, leading the South Korean events in a way that would profit Washington and keeping South Korea as the Pentagon's important military and strategic base in Asia.

REPORTAGE ON ATTACK ON U.S. EMBASSY IN ISLAMABAD

Storming of Embassy

LD212048 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to news agencies' reports, scores of thousands of Pakistanis staged an anti-American demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad today. Hundreds of demonstrators are reported to have broken into the embassy grounds and to have set cars and the embassy building on fire. One American marine was killed during the clashes. The marine was on guard at the embassy building. About 100 members of the embassy staff hid themselves in the armored room on the fourth floor. The Pakistani troops called in by the government to disperse the demonstration evacuated the diplomats, with the help of helicopters, from the roof of the building.

In Rawalpindi and Lahore today demonstrators also burned down the premises of American information centers. Anti-American demonstrations also took place in other Pakistani cities.

Moscow Urdu Report

BK221338 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 22 Nov 79 BK

[Text] In a dispatch from Islamabad, an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent reports that thousands of Pakistanis yesterday took out a procession against the United States and demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad. Hundreds of persons entered the embassy grounds and set fire to the embassy premises. An American marine was killed in a clash with the demonstrators while defending the building. The government sent troops to disperse the demonstrators and evacuated the U.S. diplomats from the premises with the use of helicopters.

Demonstrators also set fire yesterday to U.S. information centers in Rawalpindi and Lahore. Anti-American demonstrations were also staged in Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta and other cities.

Haq Apology to Carter

LD221900 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Islamabad, November 22, TASS--Closure has been announced in Pakistan of colleges and universities in Islamabad and Rawalpindi for two days in connection with yesterday's riots when the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad was invaded, and U.S. information centres in Rawalpindi and Lahore closed down. Besides a U.S. marine, the U.S. Air Force attache also died, according to some of the reports, in the embassy building which was set ablaze.

Pakistani press reports today mass anti-American demonstrations in Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta, Abbottabad, Sahiwal, Hyderabad and Faisalabad. Newspapers point out that these demonstrations were caused by the reports about the capture of the mosque in Mecca and the U.S. plans to use force as a way of liberating its diplomats in Tehran.

Washington, November 22, TASS--The State Department spokesman H. Carter reported that U.S. President J. Carter had spoken over the phone with the Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and discussed with him the present situation. In the words of the State Department spokesman, head of the Pakistani state expressed to the U.S. administration his regret over the attack on the U.S. Embassy. Yesterday, U.S. State Secretary Cyrus Vance ordered evacuating from Pakistan 300 Americans--diplomatic and technical officials of the embassy and their dependents. However, he said, diplomatic relations between the two countries remain without any change.

Paris, November 22, TASS--According to a FRANCE PRESSE report, in the city of Dacca, Bangladesh capital, an anti-American demonstration was staged before the building of the U.S. Embassy whose participants accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency of complicity in the staging of the attack on the chief mosque of Mecca.

Evacuation of U.S. Citizens

LD231224 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Islamabad, November 23, TASS--A big group of American citizens were evacuated from the Pakistani capital today. They are members of families of U.S. Embassy employees, staff-members of information and cultural centres, representatives of private firms--309 persons in all. The U.S. Department of State has taken the decision to urgently send them home because of mass anti-American actions of Moslem population in Islamabad and other major towns of Pakistan.

Rumor Cause of Attack

LD222258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov and Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] (?AFP) reports from Islamabad that tomorrow all women and children (?of) American citizens in that country will be evacuated on a special aircraft from the Pakistani capital. Some 300 people in all will be evacuated. The decision to evacuate was taken in the context of the wave of anti-American demonstrations in Pakistan.

Last Wednesday participants in (?one of the demonstrations) in Islamabad burned the U.S. Embassy building to the ground. Almost all the embassy staff managed to escape by helicopter. [Word indistinct] the corpse of the U.S. air attache [name indistinct] was found. He died in the fire. During the attack by the demonstrators one U.S. marine from the embassy guard was also killed. Several Pakistani service personnel also died. In Rawalpindi and Lahore demonstrators burned the American information centers and damaged the American Express office.

Reports show that according to eyewitness accounts the reason for the anti-American demonstrations is that rumor was circulated to the effect that the seizure of the Ka'aba Mosque in Mecca was the result of a secret deal between the Israelis and the Americans. This mosque, which is considered the main mosque (?of Islam) was seized 2 days ago by a group of armed people. [Sentence indistinct]. The security forces of Saudi Arabia [words indistinct] arrested (?some but others managed to escape).

COUNTERMEASURES TAKEN AGAINST MANIPURI SEPARATISTS

LD211441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Presidential Rule Introduced"]

[Text] Delhi, 14 November--Presidential rule was introduced today in India's northeastern state of Manipur in connection with the recent increase in the subversive activities of separatist groupings there. Bandits of the Manipuri tribe are making attacks on state establishments, robbing stores and banks and killing representatives of the authorities and peaceful citizens. This year alone 24 people have died at their hands. As already reported, the actions of underground organizations are actively supported by China, which organizes the training of separatists in special camps situated on Chinese territory, and Beijing supplies them with weapons and money.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER PROTESTS AGAINST UN DEBATE

LD201211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Kampuchean Foreign Ministry Statement"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 November--Attempts to discuss any questions connected with Kampuchea without the participation of representatives of the People's Revolutionary Council--the republic's legitimate government--constitute flagrant interference in the Kampuchean people's internal affairs. They are an insult to the memory of the 3 million Kampucheans who fell victim to the genocidal regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary and run counter to the aspirations of the country's 4 million surviving inhabitants, says a statement issued here by the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry.

The document expresses resolute protest by the United National Front for National Salvation and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea against the UN debate, inspired by reactionary forces in Beijing and the West, on the so-called "Kampuchean question" with the participation of representatives of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, who are the organizers of mass killings and have been sentenced to death by the republic's people's revolutionary tribunal.

The problem of Kampuchea really only existed when the fascist Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique was in power in the country and when millions of Kampucheans were killed, the Khmer people's culture, created over centuries, was destroyed and the people themselves were threatened with complete enslavement by the Chinese expansionists.

If this is discussed today, it is quite obvious that the problem lies in attempts by the Beijing reactionaries and their allies in the imperialist camp to resurrect the political corpse of the regime overthrown by the people and in the threat from the Chinese hegemonists to the freedom, independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea and its true friends--Vietnam and Laos, the statement notes.

As for the presence of Vietnamese military units on Kampuchean territory, they are there in accordance with the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries to give assistance in eliminating the remnants of Pol Pot gangs, the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry stresses.

Kampuchea is an independent, sovereign country which is implementing a foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries. The People's Revolutionary Council, which controls the country's entire territory, is Kampuchea's sole legitimate representative in the international arena.

LAOS DECLARES SUPPORT FOR KAMPUCHEA, CONDEMNS UN RESOLUTION

LD221538 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Vientiane, November 22, TASS--The Laotian people expresses its resolute support for the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchean and demands that the United Nations organisation respect the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, says the statement issued here by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos in connection with the adoption by the U.N. General Assembly under the pressure of the United States and China of the resolution on the so-called question of the "situation in Kampuchea."

We again reaffirm, the statement stresses, that we regard as unlawful the discussion of the situation in Kampuchea without the participation of the legitimate representative of that country--the People's Revolutionary Council. The adoption of the resolution imposed on the United Nations organisation by the forces of imperialism and reaction is a crude violation of international law and constitutes interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The United Nations organisation should have attended not to examining the activity of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, which is the genuine representative of the Kampuchean people, but prevent attempts at galvanising the bloody genocide regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. The international community should be more concerned over the threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia stemming from the Chinese hegemonists, the statement says in conclusion.

RESTORATION OF KAMPUCHEAN ECONOMY CONTINUES; SOVIET AID PRAISED

LD201233 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 November 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,200-word Phnom Penh dispatch from "correspondent" M. Ilinskiy under the headline "Rising From the Ashes." Ilinskiy outlines events in Kampuchea since his visit there in 1967 and quotes villagers on the atrocities of the Pol Pot regime, and goes on to note the progress made since the end of the "Maoist experiment" in the restoration of transport, communications, agriculture and education. He states in conclusion:

"Thus, despite the opposition of the Beijing expansionists and imperialist forces, life in Kampuchea is returning to normal in all spheres. Security and public order are constantly strengthening. Gangs of surviving bandits are being smoked out of the Cardamom Mountains. The population in the western and northwestern regions of Kampuchea is actively helping the republic's armed forces.

"Organs of state power are strengthening throughout the country. Mass organizations representing all strata of the population and belonging to the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation are extending their activity. In the course of the restoration of the economy, which was shaken to its core by the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, great attention is being devoted to developing transport. Phnom Penh railroad station, from where the main lines lead to the sea port of Kompong Som and to the northwest, to the country's rice granary of Battambang province, has come to life. Let us note that during the years of war in Kampuchea 251 km of railroads and more than 4,170 km of asphalt roads were destroyed.

"The People's Republic of Kampuchea enjoys broad assistance and support from the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all progressive mankind. The friendship, fraternity and solidarity between the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos are constantly strengthening. Despite the malice of the young Kampuchea's enemies, its position in the international arena continues to strengthen. The country has already been recognized by more than 30 states and national liberation movements."

CLAIMS OF TOXIC GAS USE BY VIETNAM, LAOS IN INDOCHINA DENIED

LD222137 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

["Beijing, Lying as Usual"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 22, TASS--TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes: Official organs of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos have repeatedly exposed the slanderous inventions by U.S. and Chinese propaganda about the alleged cases of use by the armed forces of Vietnam and Laos of toxic substances against some of the ethnic minorities in northern Laos and certain areas of Kampuchea. It was stressed that these allegations have nothing in common with reality. As a rule, the slanderers referred to some dubious "discussions" held by "Americans" with Laotian and Kampuchean refugees who had left their country.

And still, these inventions are being repeated by the Beijing press. Recently, the XINHUA news agency came up with another invention to the effect that certain "small aircraft" are dropping over the countries of Indochina missiles which, allegedly, form "red, green, and yellow clouds", which destroy population of whole villages adding that "a similar fate befalls to chickens, dogs and pigs."

It is common knowledge, however, that neither Laos nor Vietnam have ever used toxic substances in the struggle against hostile elements in countries of Indochina or other areas. This was done by others. The whole world knows that U.S. imperialists resorted to this barbarous weapon of mass destruction to kill people during the dirty war in Indochina against the patriots of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. Moreover, according to U.S. press itself, defoliants served as "one of the chief types of weapons" in the global U.S. military strategy in the South-east Asia.

It is quite clear that ascribing to Vietnamese and Laotian armed forces the use of toxic substances, Beijing and Washington are pursuing an insidious aim. They are attempting to calumny the governments of the countries of Indochina and embarking on a malicious slanderous campaign against them in order to distract the attention of world public from the true guilty parties responsible for the sufferings and deprivations of the Indochinese peoples and to mask their expansionist and revenge-seeking designs against these countries.

The peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, who have survived the cruel war, have won, in the bloody struggle, the right to live in conditions of peace, to build their life independently on new, democratic, socialist principles. But it is exactly this that is not to the liking of U.S. imperialists and Chinese hegemonists who are resorting to the vilest tricks in order to obstruct normalisation of life in these countries. Threats continue to be heard from Beijing "to teach another lesson" to the sovereign Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The situation remains tense on the Sino-Laotian border where China is concentrating its troops. China is still trying to restore the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime which pursued the policy of mass genocide on Kampuchean soil.

Beijing needed this new lie in order to create a distorted picture of the situation in the three countries of Indochina as well as to mask its efforts to obstruct the revolutionary processes in Indochina and to try to reverse the course of history. These, however, are futile illusions.

SRV'S VO NGUYEN GIAP LEAVES MOSCOW FOR HOME

OW221345 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] On 21 November, Sen Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and defense minister of the SRV, left Moscow for home after making a stopover in the Soviet Union.

He was seen off at the airport by Marshal Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy minister of defense of the USSR; other Soviet personalities and SRV Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Ta Huu Canh.

PRAVDA CITES BULGARIAN PAPER ON WAGE, PRICE RISES

LD191011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Report from feature "Based on PRAVDA Correspondents' Reports for 12 November" under the rubric "Fraternal Newspapers: News of the Day": "Important Measures"]

[Text] Sofia--The editorial in RABOTNICHESKO DELO today is devoted to the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian Council of Ministers resolution on increasing working people's wages and other income and bringing wholesale and retail prices into line with the objective conditions for developing the country's economy and raising its efficiency.

From 1 November this year, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, a unified wage rate system, a unified staff system and a system of additional labor rewards are being introduced in the country. Overall, wages will increase by 25-30 percent. Domestic wholesale prices are being brought into line with world market prices. Retail prices for basic foodstuffs have remained unchanged for decades. Those that are failing to stimulate production and are ultimately hampering the normal supply of the market with the corresponding goods are now subject to change.

The measures envisaged by the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian Council of Ministers resolution, the newspaper points out, accord with working people's long-term, long-range interests. They create the conditions for better economic activity and the more rational use of resources in the interests of both production and consumption.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES BORBA ARTICLE ON KAMPUCHEA

LD220602 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Here is an article by the TASS observer Vladimir Goncharov in connection with a commentary on Kampuchean published in BORBA. Vladimir Goncharov says:

No one should be particularly surprised by the fact that the information media and propaganda organs of China and the United States have enthusiastically greeted the resolution recently adopted in the UN General Assembly, which in effect represents interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and [words indistinct] restoration of the criminal regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary in that country and contains slanderous attacks on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It is precisely the Chinese who at one time created and brought to power in Phnom Penh their puppets, whom they encouraged to commit gory crimes.

Nor is there anything new about the cynical attitude adopted by Washington, whose representatives tirelessly keep saying that U.S. policy, both internal and foreign, is based on the protection of human rights, but at the same time they defend the Chileans, South Koreans, and other dictators, who have destroyed (?thousands) of human lives.

What does cause surprise is that the above-mentioned resolution is also greeted by some of the organs of the Yugoslav press. In his commentary on the UN resolution, BORBA observer Teslic stresses the question of the presence of the Vietnamese Armed Forces in Kampuchea and goes so far as to accuse the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of intervention. However the question of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is perfectly clear. It was exhaustively explained in statements made by official spokesmen both of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The armed forces of Vietnam extended assistance to the risen Kampuchea people in defeating the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in response to the appeal from the United Front for National Salvation and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. The Vietnamese troops are in that country fully in keeping with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation which the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam signed in February this year and which fully corresponds to the well-known principles of the UN Charter concerning purely bilateral relations between sovereign countries.

Regardless of this the Yugoslav journalist indulges in very abstract reflections on foreign military interventions in general and the Vietnamese military intervention in Kampuchea in particular, which according to Teslic, nothing can justify.

In our view the reasoning of the BORBA observer is completely unfounded and quite strange. They are strange especially in light of the fact that the journalist concerned is a citizen of a country which heroically defended its freedom and independence in World War II by eliminating crime-ridden puppet regimes, exponents of the imperialist forces. It goes without saying that we are fully aware of the extent to which historical analogies are relative and even risky. Certain periods in the history of Kampuchea and Yugoslavia can be compared only conditionally. There is a great difference concerning the time, place, historical context and the conditions in which the Kampuchean and Yugoslav peoples waged their struggles. The author of this article, in making such a comparison, hopes that he will be justified by the circumstance which in fact has led him to draw such a comparison, which is that it has been his fortunate destiny as a journalist to work at various times both in Kampuchea and in Yugoslavia and become familiar with the life and spirit of the peoples of the two countries and come to feel respect and love for them and that he is not likely ever in his life to be indifferent to their fate.

In this connection, pondering the latest events in Kampuchea and rejoicing in its people's liberation from the criminal Pol Pot regime, I involuntarily remember the governments of the Serbian Chetniks and the Croatian Ustashi. It is not important [word indistinct] legitimate, national patriotic. What is important is that all these governments were in fact puppets, in Kampuchea of the Maoists and in Yugoslavia of the German and Italian fascists. Also similar were the aims and (?methods) of these quasi legitimate governments. [Sentence indistinct] Beijing's hidden but obvious aim was, in the final analysis, the extermination of the Kampucheans and settling the excess Chinese population in Kampuchea. Hitler's aim, as is well known, was to exterminate all the Slavs, whose territories were considered by him to be living space needed for Aryans.

At the end [words indistinct] Vladimir Goncharov says, I should like to say this: When one is analysing the concrete situation in Kampuchea, the abstract generalized reasoning about intervention and noninterference sounds least constructive of all. It would be useful to consider facts. What would the return to power in Kampuchea of the so-called legitimate government of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary mean? It is clear that this would mean one thing alone: The return to the soil of tormented Kampuchea of genocide, [word indistinct] atrocities, mass killing and bloody settling of accounts with the innocent population [word indistinct].

III. 23 Nov 79

F 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

The Pol Pot executioners destroyed nearly 3 million people. Almost every day we learn new horrifying details of the Kampuchean tragedy. The BORBA journalist who wrote the commentary in connection with the UN's consideration of the Kampuchean question may not have yet learned about one of the latest reports published by the Kampuchean Information Agency: Out of 300 of our Kampuchean colleagues, journalists who were working in that country in 1975, only 5 are alive today.

CPCZ PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION IN USSR, MEETS KAPITONOV

LD201445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for CPSU-CPCZ interparty ties a delegation of CPCZ party workers headed by L. Prochazka, director of the CPCZ Central Committee Social Organizations and National Committees Department, was in the Soviet Union 12 through 16 November. During their stay in our country the Czechoslovak communists familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of work in the sphere of party leadership of the activity of soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol and the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society. They had meetings and talks in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee and in party committees and soviet organs of Moscow and the Moskovskaya Oblast. The delegation was received by I.V. Kapitanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, were N.S. Perun, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, and also C. Lovetinsky, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR Ambassador to the USSR.

GRISHIN HEADS SOVIET TEAM AT MOSCOW DAYS IN PRAGUE

LD211820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Days of Moscow began in Prague today. The Soviet capital's delegation, headed by Grishin, Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, visited the Prague City CPCZ Committee. A friendly talk with Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague City Committee of the Czechoslovak CP and other leading members of the city committee has taken place. Comrade Grishin presented the Prague City Party Organization with a commemorative gift: A picture by (Shcherbakov), meritorious RSFSR painter, entitled "Red Square." The delegation from Moscow includes production frontrankers from the enterprises of the capital, students and representatives of the creative intelligentsia. They will visit Prague plants and factories and will speak at conferences and meetings. Days of Moscow in Prague also include an extensive cultural program. A concert of friendship with the participation of masters of arts from both countries will become its central event. It will take place in the Smetana Czechoslovak National Theatre.

CSSR'S BARCAK HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW WITH PATOLICHEV

LD221642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Andrej Barcak, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade met with Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade in Moscow yesterday. The ministers discussed the further development of trade and economic relations between the two countries. Andrej Barcak is attending the session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Foreign Trade in Moscow.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO'S VISIT TO SPAIN

End of Talks

LD211310 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, November 21, TASS--Talks have ended here between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre. At the talks held in the spirit of mutual understanding, questions were examined concerning the state and prospects for a further development of Soviet-Spanish relations. In discussing international issues, special attention was devoted to the necessity of strengthening detente in Europe and all over the world, ending the arms race, eliminating the seats of tension in the Middle East and other parts of the world. Mutual striving was stressed to contribute to a constructive holding of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states, which participated in the all-European conference. Upon completion of the talks Andrey Gromyko and Marcelino Oreja Aguirre signed a programme for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Spain for 1980-1981 and the protocol on cooperation between the state Hermitage Museum in Leningrad and the Prado Museum in Madrid.

Gromyko Comment

LD212112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The official visit to Spain by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign affairs minister, has ended. Our correspondent, Igor Kudrin, reports from Madrid: The talks between Comrade Gromyko and Marcelino Oreja in the ancient Santa Cruz Palace ended today with the signing of several important documents, including a program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Spain in 1980-1981. Immediately following the signing ceremony, during an improvised meeting with Spanish and accredited foreign correspondents in Madrid, the Soviet minister said: If one is to speak of the results of the visit with utmost brevity, then it was extremely useful. In our talks, Soviet-Spanish cooperation in the most varied spheres, as well as a whole series of international problems, were touched upon. The main conclusion that one may come to today is that the Soviet Union and Spain alike are in favor of peace and relaxation of international tension in Europe.

Local observers are noting, incidentally, that the talks held by Comrade Gromyko and his meetings with the head of state and the head of government will assist a constructive holding in 1980 of the Madrid meeting of representatives of member-states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Many leading information organs are calling the visit none other than event No 1 in Spain's already saturated diplomatic life. Here one recalls the economic and trade links between the two countries which are growing from year to year and the developing cultural exchange. The Spanish people are looking to the further successful development of Soviet-Spanish relations with hope.

Departure for FRG

LD211443 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, November 21, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, who stayed in Spain on an official visit at the invitation of the Spanish Government, has left here for Bonn.

REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO'S VISIT TO WEST GERMANY

Gromyko Refusal to 'Speculate'

DW220817 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 20 Nov 79 DW

[Klaus Bednarz interview with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at Moscow Airport just before the latter's departure for Madrid and Bonn--recorded in Russian, German translation superimposed]

[Text] [Gromyko] I would prefer not to speculate now. There will be meetings, talks, then it will become clear. I do not like to speculate in advance.

[Question] What do you think will be the most important problems?

[Answer] There are many problems.

Arrival Statement

LD211934 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

["On an Official Visit"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, November 21, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the FRG Government.

At the Cologne-Bonn airport, decorated with state flags of the USSR and the FRG, Andrey Gromyko was welcomed by Vice Chancellor, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the USSR Ambassador in the FRG Vladimir Semenov and other officials.

At the airport Andrey Gromyko made the following statement:

We have arrived in Bonn on an official visit at the invitation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The aim of our visit is to continue the political dialogue between the Soviet Union and the FRG that is fruitfully developing in recent years and helps to advance the cooperation of our states in various fields.

We have what to discuss [as received] with the state leaders of the FRG. These, apparently, will be questions concerning bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG, as well as the international situation, especially in Europe. As to the Soviet side, our aim, as always, is to ensure the effectiveness of the policy of detente, including in the military field, the preservation and consolidation of peace in the continent. I would like to express hope that the talks and conversations will proceed constructively, in a businesslike manner, in the spirit of the goodneighbourly relations that exist between the Soviet Union and the FRG.

Availing myself of this opportunity I ask for greetings and good wishes to be conveyed to the people of the FRG and the residents of Bonn.

Opening Talks with Genscher

LD221454 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, November 22, TASS--Talks between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and Deputy Federal Chancellor, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher began here today. Andrey Gromyko and Hans-Dietrich Genscher had two conversations that were of a frank and businesslike nature.

Questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG were discussed during the first conversation. Note was made of their generally fruitful development on the basis of the 1970 Moscow treaty and the subsequent joint documents signed at summit levels. Also expressed was the mutual readiness of the sides to further perfect and expand these relations in various fields, and some related practical questions were discussed.

The second conversation was devoted to a deep study of questions of strengthening security in Europe and supplementing the process of political detente with measures of military detente. Andrey Gromyko outlined the principled evaluation by the Soviet side of the negative consequences that would be brought about by the implementation of NATO plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear-missile weapons in Europe. At the same time he drew the attention of the West German side to the Soviet initiatives in the field of restraining the arms race, that were set forth by Leonid Brezhnev in October and November of this year.

Meeting with President Carstens

LD221516 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, November 22, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko had a meeting today with the Federal President of the FRG Karl Carstens.

They had a business conversation during which they dealt with questions of relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany and also with problems concerning security in Europe.

Taking part in the conversation from the Soviet side were First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Georgiy Kornienko and USSR Ambassador in the FRG Vladimir Semenov; from the West German side--Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the FRG Ambassador in the USSR Hans Georg Wiese.

Gromyko Dinner Speech

LD222000 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, November 22, TASS--Deputy federal chancellor, minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, tonight gave a dinner in honour of member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko.

In his speech Andrey Gromyko said:

First of all I want to thank you for the reception accorded us and the kind words addressed to us.

Here we have a possibility to continue the bilateral political dialogue that is intensively developing in recent years and serves as an important incentive for the expansion of Soviet-West German relations. Contacts at summit level play a special role in this. We all remember Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG in May 1978. Broad prospects for cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany for years to come were outlined in the course of the conversations with the Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other FRG leaders. We firmly hold that the agreements reached at summit level should be implemented.

It can be noted with satisfaction that we are entering the 1980's with rather good political results. The ten previous years have substantially changed the international climate, changed it for the better. The peoples of Europe have become enriched with faith that peaceful cooperation can be lengthy.

The Moscow treaty of August 12, 1970, the treaties of the GDR and other European socialist countries with the FRG, the four-sided agreement on West Berlin, the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, the treaties between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic arms--such are the main milestones marking the development of the process of international detente.

In the 1970's detente dominated political relations between states. The first steps were made towards limiting the arms race and much was done to strengthen trust among the peoples of European countries. This cannot but be valued, and if we value this we must also preserve it.

Will this main direction in European and world politics remain in the 1980's as well, or will development reverse? Will accord between states grow further or will confrontation take the upper hand, will the states base their relations on growing mutual trust or will it give way to fear and suspiciousness, often senseless, groundless suspiciousness? And will it be possible to make something substantial for strengthening European security on the basis of what has already been achieved?

These are not idle questions. Unfortunately events lately are developing in such a way that concern for the future course of affairs in Europe is not diminishing but rather growing. Not in the least turn this is connected with plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear-missile weapons on the territory of West European countries. True, here we and the FRG do not speak the same language.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that to ensure security it is quite sufficient for the existing equivalence to remain, and that nobody should press for military superiority. This is clearly expressed also in our joint declaration adopted in May of last year. It is impossible to retreat from this principle either in theory or in practice. And it is from this that the Soviet Union will proceed.

Sometimes it is said that the arms race is no obstacle to detente, that these two processes can be parallel. But that is not so. The continuing rivalry in the field of nuclear-missile arms can only aggravate the situation in Europe and in the world in general. It undermines chances of reaching accord at disarmament talks. It complicates the situation in the world as a whole.

It can be asked if there exists today a real alternative to such a development? Yes, there exists, [as received] and it is not even necessary to search for it. This alternative is the road of honest talks, of comparing the views and appraisals of partners, of mutually taking account of each other's interests, of finding solutions according with the principles of equality and equal security. There exist treaties and agreements that were thus drafted and that successfully function. Here are examples: the SALT I treaty between the USSR and the United States and the SALT II treaty which is awaiting entry into force.

As to the Soviet Union, we have done and will do everything depending on us to preserve peace on earth. This is a bedrock foundation of our foreign policy, and we pursue this policy consistently and undeviatingly.

I would like to stress that the proposals voiced recently by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech in Berlin, the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives presented at the United Nations Organization open up big possibilities for transition from talk about disarmament to concrete steps of disarmament. It is now up to the West.

In relations with the Federal Republic of Germany we have accumulated considerable experience of settling complex questions, of drawing up decisions acceptable to both sides. I would like to hope that this experience will serve us in good stead in the future as well.

I would like to toast the further growth of the quality and level of relations between our states, the strengthening of peace and security of European peoples.

Genscher Dinner Speech

LD222044 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, November 22, TASS--Speaking in Bonn tonight at a dinner given in honour of member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, Deputy Federal Chancellor, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher noted that meetings of statesmen of the FRG and the USSR, offering the possibility of an all-embracing and profound exchange of views on West German-Soviet relations and other questions of mutual interest, have now become an invariable component part of relations between the two states. The Moscow treaty of 1970 created the basis for this and continues to yield fruit, he said.

Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn in May 1978, Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed, was an important step in further developing relations between the FRG and the USSR which are of special importance for detente in Europe and the impulses generated by that visit continue to operate. This applies, in particular, to Leonid Brezhnev's proposal to convene a European conference on energy problems. We are prepared for the implementation of this proposal.

The FRG foreign minister expressed hope that the second treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, signed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President Jimmy Carter of the United States, will soon be ratified. He described this treaty as an important step towards stabilizing East-West relations.

At the same time he repeated the known Western theses about "concern caused by Eastern armament programs" and their "influence" on the balance of forces in Europe.

Meeting with Schmidt

LD230940 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, November 23, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, continues his official visit in the FRG. He is staying in the FRG at the invitation of the Federal Government. Andrey Gromyko was received today by FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Sibirtsev Commentary

DW220911 Moscow in German to Germany 1740 GMT 20 Nov 79 DW

[Yuriy Sibirtsev commentary]

[Text] An important event in Soviet-West German relation is about to take place: the official visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to the Federal Republic of Germany. This visit, based on an invitation from the FRG, will begin 21 November. This is a further step in the living structure of Soviet-West German cooperation which has been improving for almost 10 years now. The Soviet Union and the FRG were the vanguards of detente in Europe. With the signing of the Moscow treaty in August 1970 the icy armor of cold war was broken up and new relations were initiated. Simultaneously the political atmosphere between the USSR and the FRG began to improve.

In 1973 Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev made his first official visit to the FRG. That visit helped to overcome the preoccupations and the remains of postwar times and it set accurate marks for bilateral cooperation. It was followed in 1974 by a visit of Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher to the Soviet Union.

Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG in May 1978 gave a notable impetus to the cooperation between the two countries. At the time important documents were adopted such as the joint declaration and the agreement on the development and deepening of long-term economic and industrial cooperation. The declaration marked the action program in the political and the international spheres [words indistinct] became the guideline of economic cooperation.

Just the enumeration of the most important events of Soviet-West German relations demonstrates the many things we have in common politically and the intensity of the Moscow-Bonn dialog, which deals with bilateral relations as well as with international problems. International problems certainly will be discussed at the forthcoming meetings between Gromyko and Genscher as well as other leading FRG state and party politicians, because the interests of both countries in international matters are not always identical or close to each other but often opposed to each other. But the mutual striving for detente and for the prevention of new military conflicts so far has helped both our countries to find points of contact and to settle disputed problems.

The [word indistinct] development of political cooperation offered a promising perspective for the extension and strengthening of economic connections between the two countries. It is important that the Soviet-West German trade turnover in the past 6 years increased more than fivefold, reaching the solid amount of DM11 billion. The FRG moved to first position of the Soviet Union's trade partners and our country belongs to the (?10) most important trade partners of the FRG. The fact that Soviet foreign trade organizations have contacts with more than 15,000 West German enterprises demonstrates the deep and manifold economic connections between our countries. About 90 percent of these enterprises are medium or small-size enterprises.

But trade is not the only thing. The USSR and the FRG also implement joint, large projects. West German firms participate in the building of an electric steel plant in [word indistinct] the biggest such plant in the world, and the new international Moscow Airport Sheremetyevo-2.

The seventies really are a special page in the history of Soviet-West German relations. It will be a pity if that page is marred due to saber-rattling with nuclear missiles.

As is known, at the December session of the NATO Council, the U.S. plan dealing with the stationing of Euromissiles on the territories of the FRG and some other West European countries--missiles that will be aimed against the Soviet Union and other socialist states--may be pushed through. Such a decision, however, would cast a sinister shadow on Soviet-West German relations and handicap their further development.

Regardless of the arguments voiced by the advocates of the U.S. plans, if these plans are approved, the FRG will become a launching site of missiles. For the first time since the last war, arms stationed in West Germany would be aimed at Soviet cities--not conventional arms but nuclear missiles.

How should the Soviet Union react to such plans? Should it ignore them? The two most devastating wars ever have been forced on it by the West, by Germany.

Today responsible people in the FRG swear solemnly that war will not emanate from German soil. At the same time they are about to permit the stationing of missiles in their country that will be aimed directly against cities in the Soviet Union.

Is it still possible to avoid such an undesired development of events in order to rule out an aggravation of the situation in Europe and a complication of relations between the USSR and the FRG? Most certainly. Leonid Brezhnev recently mentioned such a possibility in his PRAVDA interview. He meant immediate negotiations. That appeal cannot be disregarded by all who ponder about the future of their country and who are concerned about detente and the future of their country. That appeal must be heard particularly in Bonn. If it is true that the FRG was profiting most from detente, it is equally true that it will be most involved in new tensions. One must not miss the chance. It must be used in the interest of the future of Europe, in the interest of Soviet-West German relations.

Mnatsakanov Commentary

DW220810 Moscow in German to Germany 1611 GMT 21 Nov 79 DW

[Text] The official visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to the Federal Republic of Germany will begin 21 November. Our correspondent Eduard Mnatsakanov reports:

A statement of the Federal Government published in Bonn says in part that this visit is of great significance for the further development of the relations between the FRG and the USSR and for European detente. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt also endorsed this assessment in a speech before the SPD Bundestag faction.

It is a fact that the relations between the two countries have experienced an essential development as a result of detente. The economic relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union may even be considered a model of East-West cooperation. They are based on a 25-year-agreement signed during Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG last May. Observers in the Federal Republic of Germany unanimously state that a Soviet-West German dialog now comes at the proper time, for at this very time the aggressive circles of the United States and the responsible people in NATO are stepping up the implementation of their plan to station approximately 600 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

In these Pentagon plans the FRG's role is not the least important. The FRG will have to be the first West European country to decide through its state leaders whether it wants to contribute to the consolidation of peace and peaceful cooperation in Europe or whether it is prepared to continue the arms race.

After all, it is generally known that most of the new U.S. missiles envisaged for West Germany will be targeted on the Soviet Union. What is even more, at the recent meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group in The Hague West German politicians diligently helped Washington railroad through its plans.

Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel, for example, demanded from the NATO partners a crystal clear decision in the favor of the deployment of supermodern U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

Why is it that Bonn has made such a great effort to enforce the Pentagon's plans, since these plans jeopardize not only the FRG but all of Western Europe? This is unclear. Meanwhile, it is obvious that the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons systems on the European Continent cannot be solved by their stepped-up production but quite to the contrary, by immediate negotiations on their reduction. This is exactly what the Soviet Union proposes.

The new Soviet initiatives formulated in the Berlin speech by Leonid Brezhnev open real prospects for a peaceful further development of Europe and help to make the continuation of detente and practical disarmament a reality. I would like to recall that in the speech of the Soviet party and government leader mentioned by our Bonn correspondent a complex of measures was proposed for military detente in Europe. This includes the decision to unilaterally reduce Soviet troops and technical combat equipment in central Europe. Furthermore, the USSR has declared its readiness to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons delivery systems in its western territories as compared with the present level.

All this, however, is under the proviso that no additional medium-range nuclear weapons systems will be stationed in Western Europe.

COOPERATION WITH USSR IMPORTANT FOR FRG'S FUTURE

LD211227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Second and final dispatch by PRAVDA social correspondent Yuriy Zhukov under the rubric "The FRG on the Threshold of the Eighties": "2. Meditations on the Way to the Year 2003"]

[Text] The FRG, November--I look back over my meetings with representatives of FRG business circles--the biggest, the big and the not so big, but always typical of the country--energetic people who really know their job and know how to defend their interests tenaciously.

I recall an interesting conversation with a member of the Bundesbank board in an enormous building in Frankfurt am Main, carefully guarded by policemen armed to the teeth.

An animated conversation with the leaders of the Lurgi firm, which has been carrying out advantageous cooperation with the USSR since 1925--it designs extremely complex industrial installations and supplies us with essential equipment--comes to mind.

I remember a visit to enterprises of the well-known Daimler-Benz motor vehicle firm, whose leaders gave us a detailed account of the deals already concluded with the USSR and the extensive plans connected with the holding of the Olympic Games in Moscow--the firm is a supplier of certain types of specialized vehicles that will service the games.

I also recollect the warm reception extended to us by the bosses of Adidas, a firm that specializes in producing clothing and footwear for sportsmen and is to provide clothing and footwear for many participants in the Olympics, and also referees and service personnel.... They told us with pride of the firm's participation in modernizing the Moscow sports shoe factory.

Wherever you go and whoever you talk to among FRG business people, you hear a firm, unambiguous answer: The seventies have been a turning point in the development of economic ties between our countries. In the atmosphere of detente it has been possible to develop them in a stable and ongoing fashion--which is particularly important in our complex time. An extremely severe economic crisis broke in the West in the mid-seventies. Now scientists are predicting the emergence of serious new difficulties at the start of the eighties. But as far as relations with the USSR and its allies are concerned, there are no misgivings; they are crisis-free, they are developing stably, the socialist countries' market is guaranteed and there are no misgivings about its ability to pay.

These circles assessed particularly highly the agreement on developing and deepening long-term cooperation in the economic and industrial sphere signed 6 May 1978 during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG. This runs for 25 years. So there lies ahead the confident prospect of business ties through the year 2003.

"The USSR is our reliable partner," Helmut Schlesinger, member of the Bundesbank board, told us. "The implementation of the cooperation program now being elaborated to develop the aforementioned agreement will not be held up for want of credits--any deal will be backed by a consortium of the biggest private banks; they will willingly provide the necessary funds to finance any project in the knowledge that your country always pays up scrupulously...."

Three dozen of the biggest FRG firms have now opened offices in Moscow--their leaders realize what great opportunities economic cooperation with the USSR creates.

But there was a time when the FRG Government, at America's dictation, vetoed an extremely profitable deal for the FRG regarding large-diameter pipes for gas pipelines, on the pretext that this agreement was harmful to the country's national security. People of the older generation remember the outcome of this affair: We organized the production of pipes in our own country.

West German industrialists now recall this cold war episode with a smile: In 1970, 1972 and 1974 three agreements were concluded for the purchase from the USSR of natural gas, which is so valuable nowadays when the energy crisis in the West is making itself very keenly felt. Provision was made for the Soviet side to purchase from the FRG on credit, with this subsequently being paid off by gas deliveries, not only large-diameter pipes but also machines and equipment for the construction of main gas pipelines.

The USSR now buys 66 percent of all the large-diameter pipes manufactured in the FRG and delivers to that country about 10 billion cubic meters of gas each year. No matter what representative of business circles I talked to in the past few days, they all asked about only one thing: Is it not possible to increase still more the deliveries of Soviet gas? It is direly needed here....

I am talking about this interest in such details because it cogently shows how serious people in the FRG have not a shred of belief in the fable of the "Soviet threat" and are not afraid that the "Russian bear" will suddenly turn off the gas pipeline, stop the flow and attack the FRG. This idiotic fairytale circulated by NATO's political agents is designed only for the ignorant public who read only Springer's anti-Soviet newspapers.

The agreements on gas are just one example of the mutually advantageous large-scale deals between our countries that have been concluded or are being prepared for conclusion.

Let us recall, for instance, the general agreement on cooperation in creating a major metallurgical combine in Staryy Oskol using the method of direct reduction of ore to iron--as of 1 July this year orders for this combine amounting to the enormous sum of more than R360 million had already been placed in the FRG.

Contracts worth R220 million have been signed for the delivery in 1978-1981 of equipment for the construction in the USSR of a complex for the production of polyester fibers, yarns and the raw materials for them--under an agreement on cooperation with five major FRG firms.

In 1977-1979 the firms AEG-Kanis and Mannesman-Export supplied us with R578 million-worth of gas compressor stations and other equipment for the famous Soyuz gas pipeline, which was constructed collectively by a group of socialist countries.

West German firms are participating in the construction of the new Moscow air terminal at Sheremetyevo. Magirus trucks delivered from the FRG are working on the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad. Daimler-Benz trucks bought by Sovtransavto are traveling the highways of Europe.

This list could be continued, but even the cited examples show the importance of these agreements. In the last 4 years alone the FRG has supplied us with equipment and machines worth a total of more than R3.5 billion. Of course, the FRG receives in exchange Soviet goods that it needs--gas, oil and petroleum products, chemical products, cotton and much else besides. West German firms purchase from us--true, as yet in small quantities--machine tools, electric motors, bearings, cameras, clocks and watches and other finished goods.

Since 1972 the FRG has occupied a prominent place among our partners in the West, and trade turnover with it is growing. However, notwithstanding all this, my interlocutors could not help admitting that the absolute volume of cooperation is still not all that great and that much unused potential remains in this sphere. Suffice it to say that the FRG accounts for only 4.7 per cent of the total volume of our foreign trade, while the USSR accounts for only 2.2 percent of its foreign trade.

The prospects for long-term economic cooperation through 2003 in accordance with the agreement signed in May 1978 in Bonn are extremely favorable. It is easy to understand the most farsighted representatives of FRG business circles, who are displaying natural concern at the possible consequences of the dangerous turn in political and military development in Europe that certain forces in NATO, including the FRG itself, are seeking in connection with the plans for deploying new medium-range missiles in West European states.

"It will be one of two things," one such sober-minded entrepreneur told me in a frank conversation. "Either we will firmly orient ourselves toward peaceful development through 2003, as enshrined in the agreement concluded last year on developing and deepening long-term cooperation with the USSR, and then no one--even the Americans--will need these missiles, for over these 25 years they will become a pile of scrap iron. Or we will change political course by 180 degrees and return directly to cold war; and then, I imagine, we will turn our agreement into a scrap of paper...."

This dilemma is logical. It is indeed a question of a choice between diametrically opposing courses, and it is impossible to predict what might be prompted by a decision nullifying the tremendous efforts made by both sides throughout the seventies with a view to creating a healthy climate of detente and businesslike cooperation.

Of course, this threat is causing growing concern among the broadest public circles and primarily among the working people, who, despite anti-Soviet propaganda, see the development of cooperation with the USSR as a reliable guarantee of peace and tranquility in Europe. The FRG communists, who march in the vanguard of the working class, act the most consistently in this spirit. Here is what Comrade Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, told me:

"The FRG communists are demanding that the Federal Government respond positively to the proposals formulated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his 6 October speech in Berlin and take the chance he has presented to safeguard peace and lessen the danger of war. Anyone who continues to steer a course toward strengthening NATO's armaments and deploying American medium-range nuclear missiles will be helping to exacerbate the international situation and creating a danger of war. Peace and security are not the concern of governments alone. They are the primary concern of the peoples. We communists will struggle to insure that the entire FRG democratic public makes its contribution to the struggle to insure that peace becomes more lasting. The chance that has now been offered must be taken, and the arms race must be stopped...."

It must be said that the prospect of a new intensification of the arms race is causing growing concern among the broadest circles of the FRG public. Voices are ringing out more and more loudly, warning that the new round of this race that NATO is preparing to unleash is fraught with extremely grim consequences for detente, whose importance is now assessed so highly in the FRG.

Summing up the results of the 10-year existence of the Social Democratic-Liberal coalition in Bonn, Social Democratic Party of Germany Chairman W. Brandt declared in an interview with the NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG that, in his opinion, "the clearest mark in the period of the coalition's rule has been made by the Ostpolitik it has pursued." "We placed our relations with the USSR on a new footing," W. Brandt said, normalized relations with our other Eastern neighbors and did what could be done in relations with the GDR. It must not be forgotten that what is understood by the term 'Ostpolitik' has increased the FRG's weight in world politics."

One cannot help agreeing with these realistic remarks. But while there is a desire to observe a logical approach in behavior, one cannot help seeing what pernicious consequences for that FRG prestige, built up at the cost of such long and persistent effort, could be produced by a revision of the policy line proven by life and a return to what the FRG so resolutely abandoned 10 years ago.

People who value the results of the implementation of the "Ostpolitik" W. Brandt was talking about have food for thought at the present time.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PONOMAREV VISIT TO ITALY

Meeting with Berlinguer

LD210950 Moscow TASS in English 0611 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Rome, November 21, TASS--A meeting was held here between alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, Secretary of the CPSU CC B.N. Ponomarev and General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party E. Berlinguer.

In the course of the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, views were exchanged on questions of interest for both parties as well as on Soviet-Italian relations.

Interview on Visit

LD221840 Moscow in Italian to Italy 2100 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the foreign affairs commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Politburo candidate member and Central Committee Secretary Boris Ponomarev, has concluded its visit to Italy. Before departing for home, Boris Ponomarev gave an interview to our correspondent in Rome in which he said that the Soviet delegation had the possibility of establishing in Italy extensive contacts with the representatives of Parliament, and with statesmen and politicians of the country.

Our visit, Boris Ponomarev said, was held at the time when decisions were being made on the path to be followed by Europe. In this respect there are two stances, two lines. On the one hand, there is the line determined by the Soviet peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev. They concern a program of consolidation of peace and security in Europe. On the other hand, there is the line consistent with the intentions of the United States and NATO countries to approve at the December meeting of the NATO Council the decision to produce in the United States and to deploy in Western Europe new systems of nuclear weapons, Pershing II and cruise missiles. The Soviet delegation submitted arguments which show the full danger and harm of this position, of this new spiral in the arms race. We put the problem in this way: There is no need for a new spiral in the arms race, but there is a need for immediate negotiations on their reduction, as proposed by the Soviet Union. It must be noted, Boris Ponomarev said, that the Italian parliamentarians received with understanding our explanation. During the discussion and after it, various politicians admitted that Italy was not threatened by the Soviet Union. It is natural that this stance should create the basis for further progress of detente, for the transformation of political detente into military detente, and that this would correspond to the interests of all European peoples and certainly to the interests of the Soviet and Italian peoples.

Our delegation also discussed the state of Soviet-Italian relations. A common desire was expressed for their further development, which would contribute to the consolidation of good relations between various countries on the European Continent, Boris Ponomarev said in conclusion. The interview was carried by the central television of the USSR.

Departure for Moscow

LD211314 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Rome, November 21, TASS--The delegation of the foreign relations commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, Secretary of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Boris Ponomarev, who were here on an official visit, have left by air for home today.

In Rome's Fiumicino Airport the members of the delegation were seen off by Chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament Giulio Andreotti and other officials.

ITALIAN CP RISKS BEING DRAWN INTO ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

LD112308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1806 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, Nov 11 (TANJUG)--In its latest issue, the Soviet theoretical review RABOCHIY KLASS writes that communists "who take the course of a fault-finding attitude" toward the socialist countries "risk to be drawn into the waters of the slandering anti-Soviet campaign." Referring to the stand of Italian communists on the need for a critical attitude toward negative aspects of the activity of the parties in power in socialist countries, the Moscow review sets out that the attitude can lead "to quite serious errors."

The criticism of the Italian communists position, appearing in the review published by the Moscow Institute for the International Workers' Movement, is a continuation of the recent criticism of Euro-communists by Soviet party Central Committee Secretary Ponomarev. In the lengthy article on a "New Stage in Italian Communists' Struggle," RABOCHIY KLASS warns of potential "errors and failures" due to Italian communists' "rightward turn."

UK, FRANCE AT ODDS OVER POLICY ON EEC COMMON FUND

LD211910 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 21, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes: If there was need of any additional evidence of major and most diverse contradictions within the "Nine", it was furnished by the Anglo-French summit talks held in London on November 19 and 20. Observers in the British capital note that a compromise was not reached on a single item on the agenda of the talks between the British Premier Margaret Thatcher and the French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The French "Forum Internationale" notes that "the difference between Paris and London are considerable and there is a serious crisis at the doorstep". In the course of the visit the British host could not convince the guest that it is necessary to seriously revise the current system of compulsory national contributions by EEC countries to the "Common Fund". It was the aim of the British side to secure French support for its dissatisfaction at what it regards as its "excessively big" contribution to the community's budget. This aim, too, was not reached. The gap in views was not bridged also on such a matter, described as "delicate" by the FRANCE PRESSE agency, as the problems of the joint agricultural policy of the partners in the "Nine".

The very same questions, that were not solved in London and before that, will loom at the session of the European Council of the Communities in Dublin on November 29 and 30. Referring to that session, the British SUNDAY TIMES even noted that a catastrophe is possible, meaning that Britain might start speaking about its withdrawal from the EEC should even the Dublin session fail to reach agreement on lessening the British contribution to the "Common Market" treasury. Let us not guess about what might happen at the forthcoming session. Let us dwell on yet another aspect of the Anglo-French talks in London. It appears that the serious internal economic problems and acute differences within the EEC did not worry the British side to an extent as to make it forget one of its obsessive ideas of recent times from a totally different sphere--the military one. At the meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing the British side again made the emphasis on the need of the speediest modernisation of the NATO nuclear-missile potential because of the mythical "Soviet threat." No, the people in London did not forget that France does not belong to the military organisation of the North Atlantic Alliance. But they found it necessary to say that regardless of this Paris is capable of exerting a considerable influence on other countries of the bloc in the process of adoption of the decision on the modernisation of nuclear forces in Western Europe. As we see, in addition to the already mentioned latest evidence of the depth of differences within the EEC, there is now also new evidence of official London's intent to use any pretext, even if not a very convenient one, to make yet another attempt to get through its "theses" in support of the plans of the Pentagon and the NATO leadership to deploy new American nuclear-missile arms in West European territory. And these plans, as it is known, run counter to the strivings for peace and security of all the European peoples, including the people of Britain.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING IRANIAN CRISIS

Khomeyni Interview

LD211612 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1212 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

["Khomeyni's Interview"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 21 November (TASS)--Ayatollah Khomeyni has given an interview to representatives of U.S. television companies in which, among other things, he explained Iran's position on a number of aspects of Iranian-American relations.

Khomeyni said there are two main reasons why the Iranian people are insisting on the return of the overthrown shah. One is that economically our country is poor. The people's wealth was plundered by the shah and his family, exported from the country and placed in various American and European banks, when in fact these funds belong to the people. That is why the shah must come back and tell us where this money is. The second reason, which is even more important, is that we want the shah to return to prove the extent of the crimes committed by him during his 37 years of rule. We must know the extent of the shah's treachery against our country and expose the true reasons for this treachery.

President Carter, Khomeyni went on, must return the criminal shah to us so that we can put an end to this matter. The shah is a criminal. We all know that.

I had not realized that the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was an espionage center until our students discovered proof of this, Khomeyni stated. We are now convinced that the U.S. Embassy was an espionage center.

Replying to the question whether it is possible that at some stage the Iranian Government will break off all relations with the United States and expel all Americans from the country, including the hostages, Khomeyni said: That is possible. That alternative has to be considered. For the time being the United States' relations with Iran and the type of embassy the United States is maintaining in Iran, including its methods of work here, are inadmissible, and this cannot continue. If the nature of the embassy were to alter and it were to become a normal embassy, which functions normally, and if we consider this advantageous, or the government considers this advantageous, then obviously relations can continue, but they cannot remain the same between the United States and Iran as they were under the previous regime.

Touching on the fate of the hostages being held by students in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Khomeyni said that they will be released if the United States respects international law and returns the shah. Even if, after the return of the shah, he stressed, we set the hostages free, this would be magnanimous on our part. In actual fact these spies ought to be put on trial.

Mass Rally in Tehran

LD211426 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 21, TASS--A mass rally was today held in the area of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, where Iranian students keep hostage a group of embassy officials. Hundreds of thousands of people came to the rally from all districts of the city and nearby villages.

They expressed their support for the students demanding the extradition to Iran of the former shah, who found refuge in the USA. Mammoth meetings are also being held in the country's provincial centres.

Possible U.S. Military Actions

LD211946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to reports from Washington, President Carter has reviewed U.S. policy toward Iran and is studying the possibility of a military solution to the crisis. On the personal order of the President, a further group of warships has been sent to the Indian Ocean, including the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk. Another American aircraft carrier, the Midway, remains in the area of the Persian Gulf along with another group of warships. Quoting military specialists, the Washington POST reports that the Pentagon is already examining the possibility of bombing Iran's oil deposits and also of destroying all the American F-14 aircraft sold to that country.

Commenting on the White House statement, Qotbzadeh, a member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, described the U.S. threat to use military force against Iran as crude pressure and blackmail toward the Iranian people. Condemning the U.S. military preparations near Iran's borders, Qotbzadeh described them as "provocative" and "evidence of the renaissance of imperialist gunboat diplomacy." Such actions, he stressed, are a habitual practice for the United States, which has repeatedly resorted to diktat in international affairs.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1745 GMT on 21 November adds that: "An American squadron headed by the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk will leave the Philippines for the Persian Gulf area during the next 24 hours. REUTER was given this information by informed sources in Manila. It will require about 6 days to reach its destination. But, as the agency stresses, the aircraft carrier has on board 87 combat aircraft with a big range of operation and they could set about the fulfilment of combat tasks considerably earlier."]

Possible Blockade

LD221738 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 22, TASS--The American press is extensively commenting on the possibility of U.S. military intervention in Iran. The New York TIMES writes that the United States has warned Iran that the latest American military movements should be taken seriously and that Iran will have to pay for what it has done. The paper says that White House and State Department spokesmen have refused to rule out the possibility of military action to punish Iran. The New York TIMES military analyst Middleton notes that the people in the Pentagon realise that any variant [as received] of military action now under consideration can result in the death of most of the hostages. He explains that the least risk would be entailed by a blockade of Iran by means of two aircraft carrier task forces. NATO representatives are convinced that blockade is precisely the job to be done by the task forces. The New York TIMES writes that in the opinion of American officials the decision to increase the U.S. naval forces in the Indian Ocean is a reply to instability in the Moslem world. Irrespective of the solution of the Iranian problem Washington is preparing for calamities that may spread to Egypt and other countries in the region that are allies of the United States, the paper continues.

The New York DAILY NEWS notes on its part that Jimmy Carter wants to create a strong military group off the shores of Iran and that with the arrival of the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk in the Indian Ocean the United States will achieve air and naval superiority. This, the paper points out, will enable the United States to block vitally important sea routes leading from the Persian Gulf or to deliver air strikes at targets in Iran. The paper says that informed military specialists have said privately that variants of the military action range from bombing Iran's oil-bearing areas to destroying the holy city of Qom, where Ayatollah Khomeyni has his headquarters.

The NBC television company reports in this connection that the Presidential Assistant for National Security, Brzezinski, Secretary of State Vance and Defence Secretary Brown are now drawing up plans of possible military intervention in Iran. At the same time measures are being taken to increase the U.S. military potential in the Persian Gulf area. A spokesman of the U.S. Atlantic fleet said in Norfolk (Virginia) that giant C-5 military transport planes are flying combat helicopters to the Pacific Ocean. UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL says they will be put on board naval ships included in the task force headed by the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk.

Iranian students, who seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, have broadcast a statement saying that should Washington undertake a military action against Iran the American hostages would be executed and the embassy blown up. Commenting on this warning by the Iranian students, the White House press secretary said that as it was already clearly stated by the U.S. Government the Iranian Government will be held responsible for the security of American citizens and that it would be a mistake to take this statement lightly.

The U.S. threats to use military force only intensify anti-American sentiments in Iran. General Fellahi, commander of Iran's Ground Forces, said in an interview to the newspaper BAMDAD that should the Americans turn from muscle-flexing to threatening actions the Iranian Armed Forces will be put in a state of full combat readiness. The Iranian Army, he said now relies on the aid and support of the entire Iranian people and we do not fear any threats. The commander of Iran's Navy Vice Admiral Madani said in an interview to FRANCE PRESS that he had already put the Iranian Navy in a state of readiness. At the same time he refuted reports that Iranian naval ships had blocked the Hormuz Strait through which tankers sail on their way from the Persian Gulf.

Iranian Admiral Interviewed

LD221752 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1330 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The commander of Iran's Navy, Adm Ahmad Madani, has said that Iran is watchfully following the movements of foreign naval vessels in the Persian Gulf and straits. Interviewed by an AFP correspondent, Admiral Madani denied reports saying Iranian vessels had ostensibly closed the Straits of Hormuz for traffic. The admiral's statement followed reports of a United States naval buildup in the area. On 21 November the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk with 85 planes on board was dispatched from Subic Bay in the Philippines to the Persian Gulf area. At the head of a naval task force the Midway, with 65 planes on board, is already in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf.

Navy on Alert

LD222233 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Ahmad Madani, commander of the Iranian Navy, has condemned Washington's threat to use armed force in order to free the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

He described the dispatch of U.S. warships to the Gulf region as a military gesture and announced that Iranian naval forces have been alerted. Ahmad Madani invited the Western countries to consider the reasons for the current events in Iran (?as being) closely connected with the past. The students and the majority of Iranians, he said, believe that the deposed shah is directly responsible for the assassination of thousands of men by the SAVAK secret police, founded, instructed and equipped by the American CIA.

Qotbzadeh on U.S. Relations

LD221446 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] And now the events in Iran and Iranian-American relations: These relations had become strained because the United States has given refuge to the shah deposed by the Iranian people. Iran is insisting on the extradition of the shah to put him on trial. The people of Iran regard the shah not as a political emigrant but as a professional criminal and fugitive killer. This was stressed during Wednesday's manifestations which involved about 3 million people in Tehran. A protest meeting against United States policy was held in front of the American Embassy.

In a resolution adopted at the meeting American imperialism is called enemy number one of the Iranian people. At the same time the participants pointed out that the people of Iran do not have any hatred for the American people and call on them to compel the United States President to extradite the deposed shah. The resolve of the Iranian leadership to press for the shah's extradition was reaffirmed by Ayatollah Khomeyni. Speaking on Tehran Radio and Television in connection with the start of the year 1400 by the Muslim calendar, Ayatollah Khomeyni said he was surprised how the United States Government can talk profusely about human rights and at the same time support the shah's tyranny and defend the shah himself. If the United States does not extradite the deposed shah to Iran the detained embassy staff workers in Tehran may be brought to trial on a charge of espionage since the embassy, as Ayatollah Khomeyni pointed out, has in fact been a spying center.

The United States, the Iranian leader said, is trying to frighten us with military and economic sanctions. However, he added, we shall not take a single step backwards.

The crisis in American-Iranian relations has again come up for discussion at a conference between President Carter and his high-ranking advisers and members of the cabinet at the White House. Taking part were also the defense secretary, Harold Brown, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Jones. The White House published a brief statement saying that together with peaceful means the United States has other means to solve the problem. Observers have assessed this statement as the toughest made so far. Referring to officials of the U.S. State Department, UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL underlines that President Carter has reconsidered the policy and is studying the possibility of a military solution of the crisis. At President Carter's personal instruction, another group of American naval vessels, including the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk with 85 aircraft on board, has been sent to the Indian Ocean.

Commenting on the White House statement, a member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, said in an interview with American television that the threat to use arms is crude pressure and blackmail towards the Iranian people, an attempt to stifle the Iranian revolution by means of military intervention and an economic blockade.

Release of Five Non-Americans

LD230208 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] In Tehran, five more hostages have been released from the U.S. Embassy. They are reported to be non-American embassy employees. The acting foreign minister of Iran stated at a press conference in Tehran that the remaining hostages would be freed only on condition that the United States handed over the deposed shah. Meanwhile, reports coming from the United States say that President Carter's adviser on national security Brzezinski, together with Vance and Brown, has started working out plans for possible military intervention in Iran.

TASS Denial on Reporting

LD220657 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

["Unseemly Step"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 21, TASS--TASS news analyst Vadim Biryukov writes:

Indulging in different conjectures about the Soviet Union's reaction to the current relations between the United States and Iran, the Moscow correspondent of FRANCE PRESS in today's report is trying to provide some basis for the conjectures by asserting that allegedly TASS is trying to put a cloak of silence over such developments as the White House statement to the effect that, besides peaceful means, the United States allegedly possesses other means to resolve the problem of hostages in Tehran or the fact of the belligerent movement of the U.S. Kitty Hawk aircraft carrier to the Indian Ocean or the incident in Mecca where a mosque was captured.

All these "significant observations" by the journalist with regard to TASS' alleged silence just do not hold water because TASS reported all these developments in its domestic and world services. One would be in order to ask about the purpose of these pseudo-significant speculations.

Condemnation of Israeli Advice

LD221544 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

["Trying to Please the Pentagon"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 22, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Bereznikovskiy writes:

Israeli Defence Minister Weizman has urged the USA to present Iran with an ultimatum and use against it military force in case the Iranian authorities do not release the personnel of the U.S. Embassy kept hostage in Tehran. He recommended that Washington should use against Iran the U.S. airforce and naval ships concentrated in the Indian Ocean. A similar provocative "advice" was addressed to the Pentagon the other day also by former Israeli Foreign Minister General Dayan, who suggested using the Israeli military bases in the occupied Sinai Peninsula for military intervention in Iran.

The impudent calls by Israeli military to open U.S. military interference in Iran in connection with the policy unfavourable to Washington, which is pursued by that country, cannot astonish anyone. Tel Aviv's ruling circles are notorious for their expansionist designs and hatred of national liberation movements. They invariably appear in the sordid role of flunkys of imperialism in its conspiracies against Middle and Near East countries.

U.S. PRESS PRINTING MISLEADING ARTICLES ON IRANIAN ARMY

LD222300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov and Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] In connection with the exacerbation of relations between Iran and the United States articles of a most peculiar sort have appeared in the American press. Their authors are trying hard to convince the readers that the Iranian Army is supposedly no longer an effective military force. In so doing they refer to statements by authoritative figures from the Pentagon. In the words of Defense Department experts, the New York TIMES writes, for instance, these armed forces are in no condition to defend Iran from an outside threat. The paper adds: According to what officers are saying, an American military strike would be an easy matter. The statements, as you see, are fairly eloquent.

I think that there it would be appropriate to quote from the French paper FRANCE SOIR. It writes: Usually when the Pentagon permits newspapers to publish information of this type it is done with a very specific intent. Possibly this is a case of [words indistinct]. Besides, information which comes undoubtedly from the CIA testifies that the activation of the (Kurdish) revolt would promote an even greater disorganization of the Iranian Armed Forces and would improve the chances of a U.S. armed intervention. That is what FRANCE SOIR thinks, and who can say with confidence that these ideas [words indistinct]?

IRANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TUNIS, TALKS WITH AL-ASAD, 'ARAFAT

LD221834 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, November 22, TASS--An Iranian delegation headed by Ayatollah Modarresi has arrived here to explain Iran's stand on the present crisis in Iranian-American relations.

The delegation had meetings with President al-Asad of Syria and the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization 'Arafat.

TUDEH PARTY OFFICIAL PRAISES KHOMEYNI, DECLARES SUPPORT

LD221530 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Paris, November 22, TASS--Evaluating the present period in the development of Iran, First Secretary of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) Central Committee N. Kianuri said in a L'HUMANITE interview: Indisputably, a new stage of the revolution has started. Its two main aims are the liquidation of all manifestations of U.S. rule in Iran as well as a deepening of the class content of the revolution through drawing the mass of the people into a more active struggle against the big bourgeoisie.

By relying directly on the people, N. Kianuri said, Ayatollah Khomeyni strives for carrying out a firm line for the attainment of the main goals, for which he has always come out. This is struggle against imperialism and the financial oligarchy, for democracy for the people and the necessary changes in the socio-economic conditions of life of the oppressed masses. By calling the people of Iran for unity, including also the national minorities, consolidating the forces for struggle against U.S. domination, Khomeyni has created conditions for establishing a broad popular front, for which we always came out and which is now becoming a reality, N. Kianuri stressed.

III. 23 Nov 79

H 7

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

KURDS WELCOME RESUMPTION OF TALKS WITH IRANIAN AUTHORITIES

LD211920 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 21, TASS--A delegation of the central authorities today left for Iranian Kordestan to resume negotiations on the Kurdish problem with local religious leaders and politicians. As was stated by one of the members of the delegation, Foruhar, in an interview to Radio Tehran, the new stage of the negotiations will be a major step towards settlement of the Kurdish crisis. He said that the Kurds' demands of the release of the political prisoners will be met within the framework of the amnesty which was earlier announced by Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The newspaper ETTALA'AT reports that mass demonstrations were held in Kurdish towns. The demonstrators demanded elimination of national oppression and discrimination--the legacy of the shah regime. The participants in the meeting in [few words indistinct] resolution, stressing the need of the earliest exercise of the legitimate rights of the (?Kurdish) people and of granting them national autonomy. They denounced the persons guilty of the fratricidal war in Kordestan, and demanded rehabilitation of political and religious leaders of the Kurdish people. The resolution [as received] greets the resumption of negotiations with the central authorities' delegation and stresses the need of the objective coverage of the course of the negotiations in the Iranian press. The participants in the meeting declared their resolute support for Iran's struggle against criminal conspiracies of American imperialism and demanded abrogation of the fettering agreements, signed by the shah regime with the United States. The traitor and the butcher of the Iranian people--the former shah--must be brought back to Iran and must face trial, the resolution stresses.

Kordestan Official's Address

LD221846 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 22, TASS--A delegation of Iran's central authorities arrived in Mahabad to continue talks with Kordestan's religious and political figures on the settlement of the Kurdish crisis. According to a report of Tehran Radio, the talks will be held in various towns and are to last several days.

The newspaper Tehran TIMES writes that a mass rally was held in Mahabad yesterday. It was addressed by General Secretary of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan A. Qassemlu. He stressed the necessity of a peaceful settlement of the Kurdish problem and ending the fratricidal war. A. Qassemlu expressed profound gratitude to the population of that area for its close cooperation with the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan and stressed that his party struggles for the granting of national autonomy to the Kurdish people. It has become clear to everybody, Qassemlu said, that the Kurds are not separatists. We fight for autonomy within the framework of democratic Iran, within the framework of its territorial integrity. The general secretary of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan called on all the Iranians to join efforts in the struggle for the country's freedom and independence, against the plots of U.S. imperialism. He said that the deposed shah must be punished according to his deserts for the crimes he had perpetrated against the people of Iran.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INCIDENT IN MECCA

Freeing of Some Hostages

LD212308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov and Yevgeniy Osipovskiy]

[Text] On the eve of the Muslim festival, the chief Muslim holy place, the al-Ka'bah Mosque in Mecca, was attacked.

A group of armed persons attacked the mosque and seized hostages. According to some sources the attackers were religious fanatics from the Mahdist sect who believe in the imminent advent of God's envoy on earth. True, the aim of this action has not yet been made clear. Eyewitnesses reported that as a result of the attack there are many dead and wounded. Hospitals in Mecca are overflowing. This morning Saudi Arabian security forces burst into the seized mosque and freed the hostages. The authorities are in full control of the situation.

50 Remaining Hostages

LD221154 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] An estimated 50 hostages remained in the hands of armed men in the grand mosque in Mecca today, as Saudi authorities clamped a 24-hour curfew on the city. The Saudi Armed Forces have held back from storming the mosque for fear of harming the hostages (?taken when) gunmen took over the building during the dawn prayers yesterday. Estimates of the number of gunmen involved continue to vary, and there is still no clear indication of the attackers' identity or motives.

Continuing Tension in Mecca

LD221442 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, November 22, TASS--Tension continues in Mecca, where a group of armed men seized the al-Ka'bah Mosque, the holiest place of Islam, dispatches from Saudi Arabia report. Saudi security forces took a number of actions for the release of the hostages, seized by the armed group, and as a result the authorities are again in control over the greater part of the mosque. There were casualties during these operations, it is reported. A part of the raiders were arrested and the others took shelter in the upper storeys of the mosque. Interviewed by a correspondent of the Kuwait newspaper AS-SIYASAH, Sa'ud Al-Faysal, the foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, said that the authorities were now controlling the situation in Mecca. The minister denied reports of the Egyptian press and Western news agencies that Iranians had taken part in the seizure of the mosque.

TENTH ARAB SUMMIT CONCLUDES IN TUNIS

LD221432 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, November 22, TASS--The tenth Arab summit conference ended here today. Its participants condemned Israel's unceasing aggression against Arab states and confirmed their resolve to continue by all means the struggle for an all-embracing and just settlement of the Middle East conflict. Measures of expanding aid and support to Lebanon and the Palestine resistance movement were worked out.

USSR, KUWAIT SIGN PROTOCOL ON RADIO, TELEVISION COOPERATION

LD221445 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A protocol was signed today in Moscow on cooperation between the State Committee for Soviet Radio and Television and the Kuwaiti Information Ministry. The protocol stipulates the exchange of radio and television programs on the life of the peoples of the two countries as well as cultural, musical and documentary material.

'Abd al-'Aziz Ja'far, under secretary of the Kuwaiti Information Ministry, made a statement. He said: The protocol will be a good foundation for consolidating cooperation between the two countries in the information media. It will play a major role in developing relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait.

LD222324 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

The Soviet people, Vasily Kuznetsov said, have always shown solidarity with the struggle of the people of Mozambique for freedom and now closely follow the successes of the friendly state which follows the path of socialist orientation. During the years of independent development, he said, the People's Republic of Mozambique which advocates the complete and final liberation of Africa from the yoke of colonialism and racism has seen its international authority grow and strengthen. Vasily Kuznetsov stressed that the friendship and diversified cooperation between our two countries based on the commonality of goals in the struggle against imperialism, for peace and social progress, are developing and consolidating. Referring to the foreign policy of the USSR, Vasily Kuznetsov drew the attention of the Mozambique parliamentarians to the new initiatives of the Soviet state put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, aimed at deepening detente, containing the arms race and achieving disarmament.

The head of the Mozambique delegation expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for solidarity and permanent support for the struggle of the Mozambique people to consolidate the political and economic independence of the country. Speaking about the life of the Mozambique people, its first accomplishments in the construction of a new life, he stressed that of immense importance for the young republic is the experience of the socialist countries and, above all, that of the Soviet Union which has built a developed socialist society.

The visit provided the members of the delegation with an excellent possibility to familiarize themselves with the life of the Soviet people and its spectacular achievements in communist construction, said Pascoal M. Mokumbi. Much of what the parliamentarians from Mozambique have seen in the USSR will be applied by us back home. I am sure that our visit will contribute to a further consolidation of the interparliamentary (?parties) in the interests of the peoples of both countries, the cause of peace and security of the peoples.

In conclusion, Vasily Kuznetsov wished the envoys of the People's Mozambique further successes along the path of progressive transformations. Members of the delegation also had a meeting with chairmen of the chambers, chairmen and members of the standing commissions of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

LD201205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 12 November Carlos Antonio Fernandes, People's Republic of Angola ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception to mark the national holiday--the 4th anniversary of the proclamation of Angola's independence.

The reception was attended by I. Abdukarimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of the public. R. Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay Central Committee, was among the guests.

IZVESTIYA SURVEYS CHANGES IN ANGOLA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

LD211401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Lashkul report: "Remarkable Changes: 11 November is Angolan Independence Day"]

[Excerpt] Luanda--The Angolan people devoutly preserve the memory of the anticolonialist uprisings which promoted the formation of the national consciousness and the accumulation of experience in the struggle against the oppressors. Particularly remarkable pages of the national liberation struggle were written after the creation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). It was the MPLA which headed the Angolan people's organized armed struggle against the Portuguese colonialists.

Angolan patriots won independence in terrible wars against the metropolitan state, South African regular troops and gangs of nationalist groupings such as the FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola], FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. Soviet aid played a very important part in the achievement of Angola's independence and in its restoration, Antonio Agostinho Neto, the first president of the People's Republic of Angola, founder of the MPLA-Labor Party and great friend of the Soviet Union, noted.

Important social and democratic transformations have taken place in the 4 years of people's power in the country. The MPLA-Labor Party has been created and has proclaimed Angola's main goal to be the socialist path of development on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory. The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee has elaborated and adopted the main directions in Angola's socioeconomic development in 1979-1980. These provide, in particular, for the transformation of the state sector into the decisive component of the national economy and for its planned development, for improving the people's living conditions and gradually increasing their well-being, for the training of qualified cadres and for active, selfless participation by all the working people in economic development.

Angola's foreign policy, which is aimed at strengthening international security and supporting national liberation movements in southern Africa, has earned high prestige among the world's progressive public. Angola has lasting ties with the socialist community states, and above all with the Soviet Union. An important step in strengthening relations between our countries was the USSR-Angolan friendship and cooperation treaty, signed on 8 October 1976. The adherence of the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party, the USSR and Angola to the ideals of peace, freedom, international solidarity and socialism has been and remains the firm foundation of friendly Soviet-Angolan relations and the guarantee of their further successful development.

Specialists from our country give Angola assistance in organizing economic planning, monetary circulation and the credit guarantees. Soviet engineers and teachers have carried out great work in creating vocational and technical centers in the cities of Lubango, Ng'unza and Malange, where they are now training specialists for Angola's agriculture--the country's main economic sector. Leading Angolan figures place a high value on the work of Soviet specialists--fishermen, shipbuilders, cotton growers, geologists and oilmen, bridge builders and transport, power and health care workers from the USSR who are working here at the Angolan Government's invitation. In marking the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of Angola's independence, Soviet people reassert their readiness to continue to strengthen the ties of fraternal solidarity with its people, who are fully determined to travel the path of national and social progress and of building the foundations of a socialist society.

III. 23 Nov 79

J 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PROPOSALS AIM TO CREATE NORMAL CONDITIONS FOR RHODESIAN ELECTIONS

LD212356 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Commentary by Arkadiy Butlitskiy]

[Excerpts] To any unprejudiced person it is clear that the front's proposals are aimed at creating in Rhodesia normal conditions for the preparation and holding of general elections. These proposals are well-timed, especially if viewed from the standpoint of the plan, to neutralize the front's forces, now being prepared in Salisbury and London. The London agreements have not yet been signed, and the Salisbury authorities prefer not to wait for their signing to intensify terror inside the country. They ban meetings of the opposition circles of the population and step up aggression against neighboring independent states.

Lately they have chosen Zambia as the principal target for their attacks, intending to disorganize Zambia's economy. Faced with the escalation of aggressive acts by the Salisbury authorities, Zambia has even had to announce total mobilization. Zambia has every reason to blame the British Government for the increased racist provocations. After all, it is the British Government that bears full responsibility for the present state of affairs in Rhodesia. The Zambia Government demands that Britain should compensate for the damage done to the country. And finally, latest statements by the South African top officials cannot be ignored either. The South African authorities openly threaten to invade Rhodesia in case the Patriotic Front wins the elections.

All this considered, the public all over the world should be particularly vigilant over plans and maneuvers of the Salisbury regime and its Western and South African patrons.

ZAMBIA ORDERS MOBILIZATION IN RESPONSE TO RHODESIAN PROVOCATION

LD212330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov and Yevgeniy Osipovskiy]

[Text] According to reports from Lusaka, thousands of reservists have responded to President Kaunda of Zambia's order for a general mobilization. All the country's call-up centers are working at full force. You already know, comrades, that the mobilization order was issued in connection with the incessant provocations by the Rhodesian regime against independent Zambia. Over the past few days these provocations have assumed the nature of open military action. Rhodesian aircraft and ground troops are making raids deep into Zambian territory, killing peaceful inhabitants and destroying civilian installations.

Even the U.S. State Department, in order to veil its support for the Muzorewa-Smith regime, was forced today to express "deep concern" over these actions by the racists.

Incidentally, the Rhodesian authorities have issued a monstrously brazen statement that they have nothing to do with the destruction of vitally important communication centers in the territory of Zambia. According to a Rhodesian spokesman, this is either the work of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front or Zambia itself. Well, this is a lie that no one will believe, even in Rhodesia itself.

YEPISHEV MEETS RAUL CASTRO, RETURNS FROM CUBA

LD211257 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit Completed"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers of the Soviet Armed Forces headed by Army General A. A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, was on a friendly visit to the Republic of Cuba from 9 through 16 November at the invitation of Army General Raul Castro, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, first vice president of the councils of state and ministers and minister of the republic's Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Army General A.A. Yepishev was received by Army General Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba. Brig Gen S. Batista, chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Central Political Directorate, took part in the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

At the Revolutionary Armed Forces Central Political Directorate there was an exchange of opinions and experience on questions of organizing party-political work in the armies of the two friendly countries. The leading political workers of the Soviet Army and Navy visited military units of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Gen M. Gomez Military Academy and familiarized themselves with the life and combat training of their Cuban comrades in arms. The delegation of Soviet political workers met with generals and officers of the Cuban Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

On 15 November Army General A.A. Yepishev and those accompanying him were received by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, president of the councils of state and ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. The talk which took place passed in a warm, cordial atmosphere.

On 16 October the delegation of leading political workers of the Soviet Armed Forces flew home. At Jose Marti International Airport the delegation was seen off by Army General Raul Castro, members of the PCC Central Committee, vice ministers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Brig Gen S. Batista, chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Central Political Directorate, Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria, commander of the Revolutionary Navy, and other military leaders of the republic.

On 17 November Army General A.A. Yepishev and those accompanying him returned to Moscow.

At the airport the delegation was met by Col Gen G. V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen M.G. Sobolev and Adm A.I. Sorokin, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen S.P. Vasyagin, Col Gen P.A. Gorchakov, Col Gen Avn I.M. Moroz, and Adm V.M. Grishanov, members of the military councils and chiefs of the political directorates of branches of the armed forces; and other generals and officers of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The delegation was also met by Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and Col Jose de la C. Quevedo Perez, military, naval and air attache at the Cuban Embassy in the USSR.

PROFESSOR EXPLORES POSITIVE, NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF RELIGION

LD210955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof M. Mchedlov under the rubric "Theoretical Matters": "Religion in the Modern World"]

[Text] In present-day reality the general weakening of religion's positions is accompanied by a marked increase in the activeness of religious institutions and organizations. This can be seen in various parts of the world and in states with different social and political systems and different historical traditions and cultures. Religious associations and organizations under different banners (Islam, Catholicism, Buddhism and so forth) and their leaders are advancing their solutions to the most diverse problems of present-day life--peaceful coexistence, paths of social development, the anti-imperialist struggle, the personal conscience and responsibility of citizens, and so forth.

The activity of religious organizations--especially those which exercise influence over tens of millions of people, possess a powerful and far-flung propaganda apparatus and have many centuries of experience in influencing the masses--is bound to attract the attention of social scientists and politicians and all people of good will. For even now the question remains topical: What are these organizations' political aims, and for what ideals do they strive?

1.

Life shows that the social effect and political consequences of religious organizations' activities are not identical; sometimes they are opposite. Adherents of one and the same faith (for example, Islam), whom one would expect to orient themselves on the same religious dogmas and categories, are to be found on opposite sides of class barricades: In some cases they act from anti-imperialist positions and participate in the overthrow of decrepit regimes, in other cases they cooperate with neocolonialists and pursue an anti-popular policy. The revolution in Iran began and was accomplished under the banner of Islam; however, among the believers and the Muslim clergy in that country, representing different class forces, there are substantial differences in the way they view the future development of events. Enemies of people's power and revolutionary gains in Afghanistan (like the notorious "Muslim Brethren," agents of international imperialism and other reactionary forces) try to take advantage of the slogans of Islam although the majority of believers--the working masses--support the revolutionary leadership's policy.

These contradictions have a long history. Religion, its dogmas and precepts could be used and were used as an ideological weapon by antagonistic forces because its followers represented different social groups, strata, classes on sociopolitical movements. This is also the case today. This is why a concrete analysis of class and political forces is needed in order to give a valid reply to the question of the real attitude of religious associations and organizations to social progress and to the masses' struggle for its achievement.

Today, at a time when more and more contingents of working people, including broad strata of believers, are being drawn into the sphere of mass movements (anti-imperialist and general democratic as well as anticapitalist and socialist), a one-sided approach to the examination and solution of such problems proves erroneous and politically harmful. Right revisionist figures, ignoring scientific analysis of the religious complex, proceed solely on the basis of believers' participation in progressive movements and inevitably start idealizing the religious world outlook. Nor can we agree with those who are reluctant to come to grips with all the contradictions and complexities of the questions of mass movements' makeup and levels of consciousness in different countries and tend mechanically to place the participants of any movement in the camp of political reactionaries if it marches under religious banners.

The objective approach to assessing religion's role under the conditions of the modern era--a dynamic era, filled with social and ideological confrontation--presupposes taking into account at least two facts associated with the specific nature of religion as a synthetic social phenomenon.

First--the intricate structure of the religious complex. Religious consciousness has never appeared, so to speak, in a "pure form," of its own accord; the activity of church organizations invariably goes beyond the bounds of the specific sphere of worship. Often the clergy aspires to the role of universal legislator--in relations between states and in the personal and social life, day-to-day existence and political orientation of adherents--giving its blessing to or placing taboos on believers' particular social actions and forms of behavior. And the control of behavior is truly all-embracing. In Judaism and Islam there are numerous orders and prohibitions regulating the organization of everyday life, the procedure for contracting and dissolving a marriage, organizing eating and leisure, legal relations and so forth.

This all-pervading influence instills in the clergy clericalist temptations--the desire to direct social actions. Political and social doctrines are elaborated for the purpose of ideologically substantiating the need for church interference in all spheres of believers' life and activity and the church's role as mentor. Clerically minded figures try to link the masses' aspirations and topical problems to religious dogmas in order to convince believers of the need to keep to the path they have indicated.

Of course, the measure and degree and religion's influence on strictly secular affairs depend on the specific historical situation--the features of the given era, the country's traditions, the achievements of social progress and the successes of the struggle of progressive and democratic forces. In most cases the latter demand a limit on churchmen's interference in temporal affairs and an end to domination of the believer's civic consciousness and the use of people's religious feelings for "secular" political purposes.

It is clear from the above that, when assessing social movements involving the masses of believers, it is necessary to draw a clear distinction between the religious ideological facade and the believers' vital interests which are concealed by it--interests which arise out of their social position and political situation but are expressed in illusory form.

Second: The delimitation of sociopolitical interests, views and sentiments and also of actions and their religious form of expression does not mean, of course, that in the believer's world outlook, actions and behavior these spheres exist in parallel, autonomously, without undergoing mutual influence. The principles of dialectical and historical materialism compel one to take into account the influence of religious (and other) illusions on the individual's mind, social behavior, political activity, creative activity and understanding of the world. It is religion's specific influence on the believer's consciousness and on the direction of social movements that graphically demonstrates religion's world-outlook function. The stronger the role of religious and other illusions in society, the more influential this function.

Religion's role in the ideological and political life of our era is determined by the attitude of religious organizations to the key problems of present-day ideological and political struggle. Of course, there is no uniformity here. The direction and vigor of the actions of a particular church depend, as has been noted, on historical experience, the features of the given organization and the specific nature of the countries and regions in which it is active and so forth.

The ruling classes in an antagonistic society strive--overtly or covertly--to use religion for reactionary purposes. In the quest for ways of protecting the capitalist system and stepping up the struggle against real socialism and communist ideology, modern imperialism's propaganda machine and its political leaders resort to using clericalism. They constantly use the words "religion," "God," and "defense of the faith" and try to depict the main social and class contradictions of our era as antagonism between loyalty to religious principles and "Godless communism," faith and want of faith, morality and immorality.

But clericalism is often opposed by believers themselves, and also by some members of the clergy who refuse to identify religious with political affairs or the interests of the church with those of the ruling classes.

Figures from various religious organizations have operated in the unsavory field of anti-communism at various times. In the "Communist Party Manifesto" Marx and Engels branded the papacy of that time as the accursed enemy of communism, which had joined with all the forces of the old world in "holy persecution" of it. Communism has since gained indubitable successes, although the zeal of Catholic organization leaders in this field has not diminished.

Criticism and slander of socialism under cover of religion are implemented in religious sermons and in the sociopolitical practice of a number of rightist Muslim figures. Condemning socialism and communism, they distort our state's policy on religious and nationalities questions. By hindering the believer's understanding of who is the friend and ally and who the enemy of the national liberation movement, they damage the peoples' liberation movement in an attempt to drive a wedge into the friendship and cooperation between the socialist countries and the young states of Asia and Africa.

Active use is made of Judaism in the Zionists' political machinations. For decades Zionist organizations have tried to use religious feelings to propagate bourgeois nationalism and anti-Sovietism, resorting to fabrications, giving a distorted picture of the status of Jews in the USSR, shouting about the "flouting" of their interests and so forth. Anticommunist, anti-Soviet campaigns are also conducted by rightist evangelical preachers and the so-called Russian Orthodox Church abroad, which from time to time distributes forged documents about the "persecution" of believers in the Soviet Union and about mythical plans for the administrative "eradication" of religion and so forth.

Today the analysis of clericalist radio broadcasts and other propagandist materials makes it possible to draw the following conclusion. In present-day conditions, when the peace program adopted by the 24th and developed by the 25th CPSU Congress is being consistently implemented and the struggle to consolidate detente and international cooperation is under way on the world, when the prestige of the USSR and the socialist community is growing constantly, our class enemies, trying to carry out their acts of ideological sabotage, turn increasingly frequently to speculations on the religious problem and falsify the attitude of the Communist Party and the Soviet state toward religion and the church.

As a rule clericalists put forward communists' atheism as the basis for their anti-socialist propaganda. But they usually focus their attention not on questions of world outlook, but on the nature of the social system and state structure freely chosen by all citizens of the socialist countries--believers and unbelievers. Obviously in such cases the demarcation line runs not between world outlooks but between sociopolitical systems; religion is allotted the role of a propaganda cover.

3.

In our time actions by ministers of religion and the broad masses of believers against capitalism and in defense of national and democratic freedoms, in support of forces fighting for peace, democracy and social progress, are not unusual.

Of course, such politically progressive positions on the part of particular religious circles are not a matter of indifference to Marxists and to the forces of democracy and socialism, particularly in those countries where there are masses of believers who still have to be involved both in the anticapitalist struggle and in active socialist building.

The question arises: How can the conservative social function of religion be combined with the participation of a number of religious organizations in progressive social movements?

Marxist-Leninists proceed from the assumption that no ideological force, no teaching, however refined, is capable of suppressing the working person's natural, ineradicable desire to assert his dignity, improve his material living conditions and defend his vital interests and rights. The struggle for the masses' economic and political interests is so important for them that religious and similar motives, if they clash with those interests, recede into the background.

Here it is also necessary to take into account the peculiarity of the religious form of social awareness in the class-antagonistic society of which Marx spoke: Religious views are at one and the same time the expression of the real wretchedness of the exploitative system and a protest against it. Dissatisfaction and the natural desire for deliverance from the oppression which weighs them down find a particular expression among believers and assume a false form. This is due to the very characteristics of religious ideology, which transfers the "place of action," the "method of action" and the motives to the sphere of the supernatural. Man's energies and potentials, his reason and the masses' revolutionary transforming activity are thereby belittled.

Of course, it would be absurd to count any movement, actions or statements as reactionary solely on the basis that it involved religious people. Such an approach has nothing in common with the objective Marxist analysis of phenomena. By virtue of various factors--inadequate consciousness, the influence of a particular country's traditions, religious education and so forth--democratic, progressive motivations or actions can even now sometimes take a religious form, as we can see in a number of developing countries and countries in the process of liberation. The contradiction between the religious form and social content of social movements has the great historical explanation that masses many millions strong, mainly peasants, who have suffered for centuries under medieval oppression and bring their prejudices and weaknesses into the revolution, have now been set in motion. But these movements are progressive in nature, and Marxist-Leninist parties and the socialist community countries give them support and cooperate with them in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and reaction.

The classics of Marxism-Leninism have always condemned and resolutely rejected leftist attempts to shut oneself off and form narrow, closed little groups of "chosen" revolutionaries who do not entrust the practical alteration of the world to the "unconscious" mass. The restructuring of society, whether in the crucible of revolution or after its victory, in socialist building, affects the interests of an absolute majority of the population, and it is carried out all the more thoroughly and rapidly the more people participate actively in this historical process.

The practice of the USSR and other socialist countries convincingly confirms the Marxist-Leninist thesis on the potentials of and need for joint activity by the working people, atheists and believers, for the purposes of the revolutionary renewal of the old world. [paragraph continues]

In the socialist community countries the people's political unity, irrespective of their different views on religion, is insured by the Marxist-Leninist parties' correct policy, including policy on the questions of religion. For the first time in history genuine freedom of conscience has been implemented here. It is legally forbidden to offend believers' religious feelings and encroach on their civil rights, and the freedom to satisfy their religious needs is acknowledged for all citizens. Thus the USSR Constitution guarantees citizens the right to profess any religion and carry out religious duties or to profess no religion and to carry out atheist propaganda. The separation of church from state and school from church means that the state and its organs do not interfere in the religious activity of believers and their organizations, while religious organizations must not interfere in affairs of state.

At the same time the communist parties, proceeding on the basis that social activeness is directly connected with the development of the individual's socialist awareness and the expansion of his cultural outlook, organize and direct the activity of scientific and enlightenment organizations in order to free believers from age-old misapprehensions and help them to form a dialectical materialist world outlook. Here they are oriented toward the use of various, but always consistently scientific, democratic, humane means--upbringing, persuasion and education. Communists do not come out against believers but for them, to overcome the false, illusory ideas in their awareness which prevent them from achieving all-round development and spiritual wealth.

The fraternal communist parties operating in capitalist countries, guided by Lenin's thesis that "awareness of heaven on earth is more important for us than the unity of proletarians' opinions about the heaven in the sky" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 12, p 146), organize multifaceted cooperation with the masses of believers to defend the people's interests, democracy and social progress and for joint actions against the monopolies, the threat of war and fascism. This has been discussed repeatedly at national and international communist forums, including the Moscow International Conference (1969) and the Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers' Parties (1976).

The importance of consolidating the working people's alliance and unity of action, irrespective of their attitude to religion, and of cooperation between all democratic and pacifist forces is particularly clear today, when the need to resolve global problems and develop the struggle for lasting peace and for the implementation of disarmament is becoming acute. Speaking at the world congress of peace-loving forces in Moscow, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev substantiated profoundly the idea that neither peace nor detente establishes itself: They can only be achieved as a result of staunch, joint struggle by different peace-loving forces and organizations, including people with different world outlooks.

Communists perceive the existence of spheres of coincident interests among all forces with an interest in maintaining peace, and are convinced that such forces can cooperate. Thus they support actions by religious figures in favor of detente, in defense of peace among people, and against the arms race. A number of statements by leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church, the Vatican and certain other religious organizations have been in this spirit.

Of course, it would be unrealistic to expect all forces advocating peace to interpret topical problems and substantiate their resolution in the same way. But it is generally acknowledged today that the vital questions affecting all our world's inhabitants cannot be resolved by separate actions, on however massive a scale. This conclusion is an important political and moral argument in favor of expanding cooperation among all peace-loving progressive forces, despite the existence of serious differences in their world outlooks.

IZVESTIYA URGES WIDER COMPETITION IN HONOR OF LENIN

LD201625 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Toward New Successes"]

[Excerpt] In their international activity, loyal to the behests of Lenin and the ideals of October, our party and state have come out with the important new peace initiatives set forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the Berlin ceremonies. In reply to a PRAVDA correspondent's question and at the festive reception in the Kremlin, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev again stressed the historic importance of the Soviet Union's proposal and warned Western politicians against hasty action which might complicate the world situation.

For Soviet people the October anniversary is a milestone on the path they have traveled and also a point from which to reckon in taking a new step forward. Soon we will enter the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, a year of nationwide celebration of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth. It is a matter of honor for every Soviet person, whatever the post at which he works, to make his fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the targets and pledges for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole and to reinforce the successes achieved and prepare a good work reserve for subsequent shock work.

The way to this is the further development of socialist competition in honor of V. I. Lenin's jubilee and the dissemination of remarkable patriotic movements like "working without laggards, efficiently, and to a high standard," the Shchekino and Ipatovskiy methods of organizing work, the team contract, and the introduction of comprehensive systems for controlling output quality.

It is essential to apply more extensively the experience of leading collectives in their struggle for high labor efficiency and quality and careful use of material resources and workers' time. This experience attests that in many sectors of the economy we have large reserves. Some enterprises, even whole sectors, are still not sustaining the necessary labor rhythm. There are grave defects in the work of the metallurgical industry workers, miners, oil and chemical industry workers, transportation and construction workers. Mobilizing the working people's creative efforts to the full utilization of reserves, strengthening discipline and order, and improving production organization are urgent tasks for party, soviet, and economic leaders.

Soviet people look into the future with optimism. The direct heirs to and continuers of the cause of the heroes of the 1917 revolutionary battles, they have every ground for saying that all progressive mankind is thinking and struggling under the lodestar of October. And its unfading light fills us with new creative energy and the firm determination to implement all the plans of Lenin's party for the triumph of the lofty communist ideals.

PRAVDA REPORTS END OF COURSES AT MOSCOW HIGHER PARTY SCHOOL

LD211437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Cadres' Studies"]

[Text] Studies have ended at the courses for party workers at the Moscow Higher Party School. For a month the secretaries of gorkoms in republic, kray and oblast centers and other major cities who deal with questions of ideological work have been studying topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of communist construction, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works and CPSU Central Committee documents on ideological questions.

The students at the courses took part in the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers which discussed progress in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report at the conference entitled "A Matter for the Entire Party."

The students were addressed during the courses by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department V.M. Borisenkov, secretary of Moscow Obkom; V.I. Drugov, P.K. Luchinskiy and N.P. Rudenko, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; and other CPSU Central Committee executives; L.A. Zemlyannikov, AUCCTU secretary; A.V. Zhuganov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; M.A. Prokofyev, USSR education minister; S.P. Pavlov, chairman of the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports; V.A. Kuroyedov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs; A.I. Shitov, first deputy chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; A. Ya. Sukharev, USSR first deputy minister of justice; G.A. Ivanov, USSR deputy minister of culture; Academician G.I. Marchuk, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; V.N. Vinogradov, chairman of the All-Russian Society for Environmental Protection Central Council Presidium and member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin; O.T. Bogomolov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and other scientists; and Yu. I. Surovtsev, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board.

Great attention was paid in the study process to the experience of party organizations in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further improving Ideological and Political Education Work." The students were addressed by Tyumenskiy Obkom Secretary G.D. Lutoshkin, Orsk Gorkom First Secretary G. V. Krivyakov, party committee secretaries and economic leaders. There was an extensive exchange of experience in ideological and educational work and the students became acquainted with the activity of a number of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast party committees.

SOVIET MUSLIMS CELEBRATE NEW YEAR AT MOSCOW MOSQUE

LD211104 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 20, TASS--Today, on the eve of the new year 1400, according to the Muslim calendar, Muslims living here assembled for a prayer at Moscow's chief mosque. Abdulkadyr Valitov, chairman of the mosque's executive body, told a TASS correspondent that the faithful heard with great attention the New Year congratulatory message of Imam Khatyb of the chief mosque Akhmedzian Mustafin who wished his co-believers happiness and success. Imam Khatyb recalled that Muslims around the world are preparing to mark the approaching 15th century of Hejira. A special conference of religious leaders will be held in Tashkent on the occasion in the autumn of next year. He expressed the hope that the new century of Hejira will be a century of peace for all peoples of the world.

PARTY, STATE GREETINGS TO CONSUMER COOPERATIVE CONGRESS

LD211453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text of CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers greetings message to 10th Congress of USSR Consumer Cooperative Agents]

[Text] To the 10th Congress of USSR Consumer Cooperative Agents

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers wholeheartedly and cordially greet you, the delegates to the 10th congress of agents of the country's consumer cooperatives, and through you all members of consumer societies and cooperative organization personnel.

Following Lenin's behests, consumer cooperatives have taken an active part in implementing the CPSU's socioeconomic policy at all stages of the Soviet state's development. At the present time, uniting tens of millions of kolkhoz members, workers and the rural intelligentsia, they are contributing to implementing socioeconomic transformations in the countryside, are successfully developing and improving their economic and social activity and are insuring the constant growth of retail trade, the increase of procurements of agricultural products and raw materials and the expansion of consumer goods production in enterprises under their jurisdiction [podvedomstvennyye predpriyatiya].

Soviet consumer cooperatives take an active part in implementing the Leninist peace policy and consistently advocate the unity of foreign countries' progressive cooperative organizations in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress and the expansion of cooperation and business ties.

Consumer cooperatives' main tasks at the present stage is to consistently implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums and the directions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on improving Soviet people's services.

Consumer cooperative personnel are called upon to develop trade in the countryside in every possible way, to raise its standards, to expand the network of modern stores and public catering enterprises, persistently introduce progressive forms of services and display more concern for satisfying the rural population's growing demands. They must strengthen economic ties with industry and seek to increase production and raise the quality of consumer goods.

Cooperative workers' efforts must be focused on further developing procurement and production activity. It is necessary to make fuller use of local raw material and food resources, to increase production of goods needed by the population in cooperative enterprises, to expand the fattening of livestock and poultry and purchases of agricultural products and to improve the procurement of wild fruits, berries, mushrooms and medicinal plants.

It is the duty of cooperative workers to constantly improve the management of the cooperative economy, persistently seek to intensify the economic mechanism's influence on raising efficiency and work quality in all components of the consumer cooperative movement, cherish and augment socialist property and resolutely eradicate negligence and losses of various kinds.

It is necessary to strengthen cooperative democracy in every possible way, insure more active participation by members [payshchiki] in cooperatives' affairs and in monitoring the work of trade, procurement and production enterprises and expand ties between consumer societies and unions and kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers wish the congress delegates fruitful work and express the firm confidence that consumer cooperative personnel will continue honorably to fulfill their lofty duty to improve Soviet people's services and will make a worthy contribution to communist building in our country.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO CHEMICAL FACTORY

LD212155 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a greetings message to the builders, assemblers, operators, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and to all participants in building and mastering large complexes for the production of mineral fertilizers and of raw materials for them at the Novomoskovsk Production Association Azot in Tula Oblast. The message is as follows:

I cordially congratulate you on your great labor victory: the completion of the construction, the putting into operation and the mastering of new capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers and raw materials for them at the Novomoskovsk Production Association Azot.

The construction and the achievement of technological parameters of a large chemical complex for the production of 450,000 tons of carbamide and 450,000 tons of ammonia annually was carried out in a short time. With the putting into operation of the new capacities, the Novomoskovsk Azot Association has become the largest enterprise in our country for the production of ammonia and nitrogenous fertilizers.

This is the result of the selfless work of builders, assemblers, operators, planners and machinebuilders and of the skillful use of the rich arsenal of advanced methods of work and organization of building, and of the wide use of the latest achievements of science and technology.

The militant organizing and political work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations in rallying and educating a collective of many thousands, the widely developed socialist competition, the creative initiative and high responsibility of all participants in building for shortening the time and for the high quality of the work carried out, have contributed to the success achieved.

Your labor victory, Comrade Brezhnev's greetings stress, is a real contribution to the fulfilment of the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and the July 1978 CPSU Plenum further developing of USSR agriculture.